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WAR IN EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamship Java with Two Days Later News.

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Safe Arrival of Our Iron-Clads at Queenstown.

The Royal Mail steamship *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 17th June, arrived here last evening.

The action of the American Government toward the Fenians in the United States gives general satisfaction.

The news from Germany is of the highest importance. Prussia has issued a declaration to the Great Powers justifying the invasion of Saxony and Hanover on the ground that the decision of the German Diet on the 14th inst., broke up the German Confederation, and that her action was that of self-preservation. On the 16th, Prussian troops entered the countries above named.

It was supposed that the Austrians would immediately move forward troops to dislodge the Prussians from Saxony and Hanover.

The Paris Press publishes a report that the first engagement took place on the 16th, near Leipsic. The rumor was unconfirmed.

The United States war vessels *Augustas*, *Miantonomah* and *Ashuelot*, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

The steamer *City of Manchester* and *Scotland* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 15th June.

The *Ericcson* arrived at Bremen on the 11th June.

The *Cuba* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 15th, and at Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 16th June.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION

The Beginning of War—Initiatory Movements.

From the London Times, June 16.

The war has now begun in earnest. Prussia has not hesitated to treat the vote of the Frankfort Diet as a declaration of hostilities on the part of the States which supported the Austrian proposal. We learn by telegraph that yesterday the Prussians entered Saxony on the one side and Hanover on the other. Hanover has but its own strength on which to rely, and we are not surprised to learn that its troops were retreating to effect a junction with the small Austrian force which has lately retired from Holstein. It is probable that Prussia will not have much difficulty in overrunning the Hanoverian Kingdom. It lies far away from the main strength of the Austrian alliance, shut in by the Prussian monarchy, and having for its other neighbors the little States which interest or fear caused to vote on Thursday against the Austrian proposal. Before the Confederation has time to muster its forces, Hanover will probably be overrun and occupied, and its resources placed at the disposal of the conquerors. Count BISMARCK knows the value of promptitude. His adversaries, perhaps, thought he would allow them to begin. The first blow was expected from Vienna, and the States of the Austrian alliance appear to have assumed that Prussia would wait until their vote at Frankfort was followed by some military act. Prussia has, however, lost not a moment in seizing what lies in her path, and has probably taken her enemies unprepared. From this time the resources of the Northern States of Germany may be said to be in her hands. Hanover will be subjected by force, and it is possible that the prospect of German union may make the people acquiesce without much resistance. The little States whose groups voted for Prussia at the Diet, such as the Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg and the Free Cities, will have no choice but to follow the fortunes of their leader. Roughly speaking, then, we may say that the strength and resources of Northern Germany will be matched against those of the South, headed by Austria.

It is the first move in this great contest that was made by Prussia yesterday. The crossing of the Saxon frontier brings the largest military levies that have ever taken the field in Germany into necessary and probably immediate collision. As soon as Field-Marshal BENEDEK learns by telegraph that the enemy has begun operations, he must at once put his great army in motion. Leipsic and the northern part of the Saxon kingdom will no doubt be seized at once by the Prussians, but the Austrians, having but a few miles to advance and the railway at their service, will establish themselves at Dresden. Thus do we see that ill-fated region once more the battleground of great Powers. BENEDEK is probably not sorry that the enemy have given him a justification for entering Saxony. He will now be bound to protect the capital of a weak ally, and in performing this duty he secures the best possible position for operating against the enemy. From Prague to Berlin the road lies through Dresden and across the plains of Prussian Saxony. This road he is now free to take, and no inconvenient neutrality compels him to carry on what may be called a provincial contest in Silesia. Yet the promptitude of the Prussian movements may even here obtain for them some considerable advantages. A large part of the Kingdom may, in a few days, be in their power, and they will at least have the choice of new positions, and be able to carry on war in a foreign territory. The Prussian commanders know the country as well as their opponents; indeed, every German officer who has studied his profession must be thoroughly acquainted with the military features of this region. Though the Prussian army is ostensibly commanded by royal personages, there will not be wanting men to use its strength to the best advantage.

The Prussian Plan of Campaign.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Monday, June 11.

* * * The King has apparently been discussing the plan of the campaign during the last three days. On Saturday he had a long interview with Gen. VON SCHACK, who commands the Fourth *corps d'armee*, and Prince AUGUSTE of Wurtemburg, who is the General of the Corps of the Guards. He was afterward engaged for several hours with Gen. VON ROON, the Minister of War, when Generals VON MOLTKE, VON ALVENSLEBEN and VON TRESKOW were also present. Of course nothing that passes at these secret meetings ever ekes out, but a general impression is floating about to-day that in the event of war being declared it is expected that Austria will attack Silesia. This step would almost drive the Prussians to advance on Dresden, and thus Austria would cast upon the Cabinet of Berlin the odium of being the first to invade Federal territory. It is believed that immediately the Prussian van crosses the frontier into Saxony, the news of its advance will be telegraphed to Gen. BENEDEK's troops on the Bohemian frontier of Saxony, and that they will at once move upon Dresden. Should there be any foundation for this impression, the race to Dresden will be a close one. The Prussians have the longer distance to go over, and as means will in all probability be taken by Saxony to allow some part at least of the Austrian army to travel by railway, the Austrian advanced guard has a good chance of first gaining possession of the Saxon capital. It is quite natural to suppose that Gen. BENEDEK will attempt to carry the war into Saxony and southern Brandenburg, both because the line between the Bohemian frontier and Berlin, his probable objective point, is shorter by that route than by Silesia, and because he is said to be desirous of taking advantage of the flat plains of Saxony and the Upper Spree for the action of the much-vaunted Austrian cavalry. All anticipations of a campaign must, however, be mere speculations; a single shower of rain, or the accidental capture of an aide-de-camp carrying an order, may mar the most skillful strategical combinations, even after they have been carefully planned and maturely considered; how much more liable to alteration must ideas be which are formed before the opening of a campaign, when the positions of an enemy whose movements are shrouded by a curtain of mountains, can barely be guessed at, and whose numbers cannot be even approximately ascertained! The Italians have probably given the Austrians some reasons to fear an attack on Hungary, for a large Austrian army is reported to have been carried suddenly to the Bosnian frontier. If this report is well founded the nucleus of this army is probably some portion of the reserves of the force which is now under the command of Gen. BENEDEK in Bohemia and Moravia. Suspicions have long existed that an Italian contingent crossing the Adriatic, and basing itself on the eastern shore of that sea, might make an advance into Hungary with the object of supporting an insurrection in that province against the Austrian rule. The idea has, however, been generally considered rather chimerical; experience has so often shown the danger of sending armies on distant expeditions where their supports and supplies must be derived from insurgent levies and a disaffected population, that few believed a campaign against this portion of the Austrian Empire could be seriously intended; yet the movement of a considerable army in that direction, where already two dangerous enemies menace his northern and western frontiers, seems to prove that the Austrian Emperor and his advisers began to regard the danger of an attack in Croatia as serious and imminent.

Yesterday morning and again to-day at Berlin the King inspected some of the detachments of Landwehr which have lately marched into the city from the northern provinces. This morning a Landwehr Regiment of Ulans were paraded before the Palace, and after being inspected rode through the town. The men gave evident symptoms of their having been enrolled but a short time, but wore a stout and healthy appearance. Their arms were not so bright nor were their clothes as well made, as would be seen in any regiment of British cavalry, but they gave the idea of being of the right material to make in a short time very steady and serviceable troops. The horses seem light, small, and overweighted, but they get over the ground at a good pace, and do not appear to suffer, even in the present hot weather, from the heavy weights put upon their backs. Though their riders, as if top-heavy with their long heavy lances and thick uncomfortable-looking helmets, roll about a good deal in their saddles, while the files are pressed so close together that how the centre lines can breathe at all is a marvel, the wiry little animals, which to the eye do not look much stronger than many thoroughbred racing breeds, step out briskly and lightly, and are supposed never to tire. How many sore backs or rubbed withers there may be after a long march, can only be known to those who have penetrated into their stables on such an occasion. There was no evidence of anything of the sort, as far as could be seen in the ranks.

On Saturday the Prussian troops quitted the Federal fortress of Rastadt, and the Austrians were in expectation of an order to march. The troops of the Germanic Confederation, exclusive of those of the two great Powers, are to hold it till the war is over; but when war once breaks out between the two eastern German nations it is doubtful whether the rights of the Bund will be universally recognized, and the Federal fortresses even may be occupied by one or the other, according as the garrisons are friendly or hostile to either side.

The Emperor Napoleon's Letter on the Situation in Europe and the Position of France.

The following is the full text of the Emperor NAPOLEON's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which a portion has already been given. It was read on the 12th inst., before the Corps Legislatif:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, June 11.

M. LE MINISTRE: At the moment when the hopes of peace, which the meeting of the Conference made us conceive seem to be vanishing, it is essential to explain in a circular to the diplomatic agents abroad, the ideas which my Government contemplated presenting in the Councils of Europe, and the conduct it means to follow in presence of the events which are preparing. This communication will place our policy in its true light.

Had the Conference taken place, your language, as you are aware, would have been explicit. You were to declare in my name that I repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the equilibrium of Europe was not disturbed. In effect, we could not think of an extension of our frontiers except in case of the map of Europe being remodelled for the exclusive benefit of a great Power, and of the conterminous provinces demanding, by votes freely expressed, their annexation to France.

Outside these circumstances, I think it more worthy of our country to prefer to the acquisition of territory the precious advantage of living on good terms with our neighbors by respecting their independence and their nationality.

Animated by these sentiments, and having only in view the preservation of peace, I appealed to England and to Russia to address at the same time words of conciliation to the parties interested.

The accord established between the neutral Powers will of itself be a pledge of security for Europe. They showed their impartiality in resolving to limit the discussion of the Conference to the pending questions. In order to resolve them I think it was necessary to address ourselves to them frankly, to disengage them from the diplomatic vail which covered them, and to take into serious consideration the legitimate wishes of Sovereigns and of nations.

The conflict which has arisen has three causes—the geographical situation of Prussia imperfectly limited; the wish of Germany demanding a political reconstitution more conformable to its general wants, and the necessity of Italy to secure her national independence.

The neutral Powers could not interpose in the internal affairs of foreign countries. Nevertheless, the Courts that participated in the constitutional acts of the Germanic Confederation had the right to examine whether the changes demanded were not of a kind to endanger the order established in Europe. We should have desired, in what concerns ourselves, for the secondary States of the Confederation a closer union, a stronger organization, a more important position; for Prussia, more homogeneousness in the north; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Germany.

We should have desired, moreover, that for an equitable compensation, Austria should cede Venetia to Italy, for if, in concert with Prussia, and without regard to the Treaty of 1852, she made war in Denmark on behalf of German nationality, it seemed to me just that she should recognize the same principle for Italy by completing the independence of the Peninsula.

Such are the ideas which, for the repose of Europe, we should have tried to carry out. To-day there is reason to fear that they can be decided only by arms. In such an emergency what is the attitude it becomes France to assume?

Ought we to manifest our displeasure because Germany finds the treaties of 1815 insufficient to satisfy her national tendencies, and preserve her tranquillity? In the war which is about to break out we have but two interests—the maintenance of the European equilibrium and the maintenance of that which we have contributed to constitute in Italy.

But to save these two interests does not the moral force of France suffice? In order that her voice shall be listened to will she be obliged to draw the sword? I do not think so.

If, in spite of our efforts, the hopes of peace are not realized, we are nevertheless reassured by the declarations of the Courts engaged in the conflict, that whatever be the results of the war, none of the questions which touch us shall be resolved without the assent of France.

Let us, then, continue in a vigilant neutrality; and, strong in our disinterestedness, animated by a sincere desire to see the nations of Europe forget their quarrels, and unite in the cause of civilization, liberty and progress, let us still remain confident in our right and calm in our force. Whereupon, M. le Ministre, I pray God to keep you in His holy guard.

NAPOLEON.

Scene of Excitement in the French Chambers after the Reading of the Emperor's Letter.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 13.

The melancholy spectacle was exhibited in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, of the representatives of a nation, notoriously desirous of peace, and suddenly apprised by its sovereign that he has privately arranged the "eventualities" of a gigantic war, being gagged by relentless official authority, and prevented from saying a word while it might be yet time, to avert the impending calamity. It is very important to observe that immediately before M. ROUHER, the Minister of State rose to read the Emperor's letter to M. DROUHN DE LHUYS, the order of the day called on was "the discussion of the supplemental credits for 1866." M. ROUHER, to lay a foundation for the reading of the letter, and to show that it was pertinent to the matter in hand, said very justly, that "the general debate on finance naturally called attention to foreign affairs." But then, with audacious inconsistency, he said dictatorially, after reading the letter, that after the "clear and precise declarations" of the Emperor the Government would consider any debate on the subject of Germany or Italy inopportune and seriously inconvenient.

President WALEWSKI instantly followed the fugleman, and opined that M. JULES FAVRE (who was inscribed as the first speaker) could not but understand that he "must not" speak of Germany or Italy. Thereupon M. JULES FAVRE rose, and in solemn, melancholy and impressive accents spoke as follows:

We have before us a declaration the solemn importance of which no one will think of denying. Until a moment ago we were quite ignorant of its tenor, and we should have some difficulty in expressing an opinion on the line of policy it points out; but the Minister of State asks us to abstain from any discussion in presence of the revelations which have just been made to us; and the President considers that the desire manifested by the Government should meet with no opposition on the benches of the chamber. As for myself, I believe I should be wanting in my duty if at least by an observation I did not request the chamber to express its intentions, to which I am ready to bow. I will only remark that what is now taking place perhaps constitutes a precedent which deserves the most serious meditation. We are all in a state of anxiety with respect to the formidable questions which unfortunately—and I regret this deeply—appear to be solved by the document we have just heard. On entering this chamber I still hoped, I admit, that the will of the legislative body might have an enormous influence on the destinies of the world, [movement,] and as a desire for peace exists in this assembly, which is the faithful echo of the wishes of the country—a desire, not only to preserve that precious blessing for France but to maintain it throughout Europe—I believed that a discussion confined within the limits of prudence and patriotism would not be without utility. [Interruption, noise.] Let us uphold the reciprocal respect due to our prerogatives. The executive power has just spoken; if the Chamber joins completely in the same ideas—["Yes! yes!"]—no control is possible. [Interruption.] If we are to allow events to be accomplished, so that afterward we may be told, "It is too late to come to a determination"—[marks of dissent]—so that our responsibility is involved, I have nothing to say. I only ask, for the dignity of the Chamber, and the regularity of its deliberations—[noise]—that the President will please put to the vote the question whether the general discussion shall be passed over. [Prolonged interruption.]

M. E. PELLETAN—We shall now see whether the legislative body will abdicate its functions. [Dissent.]

After further attempts of M. ROUHER and Count WALEWSKI to put M. JULES FAVRE down, the eloquent opposition chief found means to make the following further observations:

M. JULES FAVRE—It is absolutely impossible that the incident now before the Chamber should not terminate by a vote. The state of the question is as follows: The Minister has communicated to us a declaration of the Government; he has added that in his opinion any discussion would be inopportune. One of the members of the Assembly then rose, as he did not share that idea, but on the contrary believed that a debate would be advisable. He would be in his right in saying to his colleagues that he may commence the discussion, and that to a certain point they should tolerate it, even if their duty was not to allow it. [Interruption.] Such is not, however, my pretension. I respect the scruples of the Chamber, but I also demand that it should have a regard for mine; my responsibility is, indeed, engaged in the same degree as your own. I think there would be, not only for France, but for the world in general, considerable interest in a discussion. [No, no.] Surely there is nothing factious in this opinion, as it is addressed, I dare not say to your sovereignty, but to your exalted power, which could never be exercised with more utility. [Noise.] You may hold a different opinion, but I demand positively that a discussion be opened on the affairs of Germany and Italy. I ask leave to speak, unless the Chamber votes the closing of the general discussion. [Agitation.]

A long wrangle then took place, in the course of which Count WALEWSKI, supported by the clamors of a still more timorous than subservient majority, refused to hear even M. ALFRED LE ROUX, a Vice-President of the Chamber, and a man who only last week occupied the chair. M. THIERS implored in vain for leave to speak one minute. Count WALEWSKI, who at first had said very lightly that the only form in which the Chamber could signify its opinion that there should be no discussion on the war would be to vote the close (*la cloture*) of the subject of the order of the day, was ultimately brought to propose a vote upon the "incident"—a totally irregular proceeding, because, as he himself said, in terms there was no such thing as an "incident" before the house, the only thing on the order of the day being the supplemental credits of 1866. However, ultimately a vote was taken upon the question of the incident, namely, whether the chamber would submit to the Government desire that not a word should be said on the momentous subject of the coming war. The gagging motion was carried by 202 votes to 33.

How the Letter is Received in France.

From the Constitutionnel, (Semi-official) June 13.

The letter which the Emperor has addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is an eloquent summary of the policy followed by the French Government since the day on which the difficulties now about to be abandoned to the hazards of war first disturbed and agitated Europe. This *noble language, inspired by profound wisdom and the most sincere love of peace,* will be heard throughout the whole world—will even predominate over the noise of war.

The Letter an Indication of War.

From La Liberté, June 13.

If Prussia is victorious and she incorporates the Duchies of the Elbe, which would open to her access to two seas—the North and the Baltic—put into communication by a canal, would not the European equilibrium, such as it now exists, be broken? would not the map of Europe be modified to the exclusive profit of Prussia? If Italy is victorious and she completes her Kingdom by the possession of Venetia, would not that derange the European balance? Would not the map of Europe be modified to the exclusive profit of Italy? If Austria is victorious and she retakes from Prussia Silesia without giving Venetia to Italy, would not that destroy the equilibrium? Would not the map of Europe be modified to the exclusive profit of Austria? In order that neither Austria, nor Italy, nor Prussia should be enlarged, and that the map of Europe should not be modified to the exclusive profit of any Power, what would be necessary? That no new change should be made in the treaties of 1815, on which the speech at Auxerre has once more made known the immutable though of the heir of NAPOLEON I. Is it likely that the day on which the Ambassador of Austria received by telegraph the order to quit Berlin, and on which a similar order has most assuredly been given to the Ambassador of Prussia to leave Vienna—is it admissible that Austria and Prussia are going to fight merely to kill each other, and that for neither one nor the other of them will result any extension of territory or any increase of influence? Not only is that not admissible, but it is not even possible. We affirm therefore that, far from contradicting the speech of the 5th November, 1863, the letter of the 11th June, corroborates it—is a sequel to it. That speech concluded in these terms: "Two roads are open; the one conducts to progress by conciliation and peace; whilst the other, sooner or later, leads fatally to war by the obstinate maintenance of a past now crumbling to pieces."

The War to Become General.

From the Avenir, June 13.

The Emperor's letter explains and completes the speech at Auxerre. The clear and precise impression left by the reading of this letter is that the war, commenced in Italy or Germany, cannot fail to become general; that the Powers, to-day neutral, will be drawn into it willingly or unwillingly, and that France especially is called on to play an important part in the matter. The Emperor is evidently convinced of that result, and if allowance is made for the reserve imposed on him by his position and the circumstances, it will be seen that he says so very clearly. As regards Italy, the Emperor's resolution stands out with such remarkable precision as that the Austrian Government must certainly be struck with it. Italy has a right to assure her independence, and for her that is not only a right but a necessity. In thus expressing himself the Emperor only renews his declarations and his engagements of 1859. The deliverance of Lombardy was not then the only object of the war he made against Austria, and it was to all Italians without distinction that he said in his proclamation from Milan: "Profit by the fortune which is offered to you. Be to-day only soldiers; to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country."

A German View of the Letter.

From the Cologne Gazette, June 15.

In the event of either Prussia or Austria appropriating new territory, France would then annex, by means of universal suffrage, contiguous German provinces. This is a warning which ought somewhat to diminish the warlike passions of the German Powers, and make the military party of Vienna and Berlin reflect before precipitating the country into endless troubles. The letter should also make the smaller States reflect, for while wishing all sorts of good things to Austria and Prussia the Emperor NAPOLEON intimates that he desires a little slice of Prussia, and he could have no better pretext for this than that of the minor States being silly enough to join Austria in a war against Prussia. Prussia will naturally come down upon those States, and, once occupied, she will not readily relax her grasp. The letter of the French Emperor can only serve as a warning to all German patriots, and must weaken the fatal tendency toward war.

The Alliance Between Prussia and Italy.

From the Journal des Débats.

Those who reproach Italy for her alliance with Prussia seem to us not to understand the immense advantage of that alliance, not only to Italy, but also to France, and to that European equilibrium to which everybody appeals. This alliance is nothing less than the rupture of the German unity—of that unity which was held up to us as a scarecrow. The ever-ready coalition of Germany has existed ever since 1815, and it has naturally and spontaneously asserted itself in every great European crisis. Prussia, which now asks for the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation had always maintained hitherto the principle that the Austrian possessions in Italy were German territory under the guarantee of Germany. In 1848, when it might have been thought that the German revolution would join hands with the Italian revolution, we saw, on the contrary, the German Democrats side with Austria against Italy. Every one knows, and the Emperor declared in one of his messages to the Chambers, that the reason why the war of 1859 was suddenly brought to a close before Italy was free from the Alps to the Adriatic was that Germany threatened to move, and that Prussia herself was coming to the assistance of her confederate. And when in 1862 Prussia recognized the Kingdom of Italy, did she not stipulate as a condition that Venetia should form part of the Confederation? Scarcely four years ago Prussia spoke thus, and now that she offers to aid Italy in obtaining Venice, Italy is to let such an occasion escape her. And now that the German coalition is dissolving of itself, France is to reëstablish and support it. It is a thorough incongruity.

Public Feeling in Germany.

From the Berlin Volks Zeitung, June 12.

While drifting into a most distressing future, the only conclusion of the people is that through the mouth of its representatives it has incessantly combated the internal and external policy of a Cabinet which has brought on all our present embarrassments. Before the tribunal of history, the Prussian people will be guiltless. Whatever duties may be imposed upon us, whatever sufferings we may have to endure, whatever energy we may be required to display, one thing will be impressed upon the mind of the nation forever. It is not we, not the people, not the voice, the passions or the prejudices of the nation that have broken the piece. No fratricidal hatred of the various tribes of Germany, no controversy about material advantages has called forth this war. Not even the most pardonable cause of bloodshed, the struggle for an ideal, has kindled the pernicious spark. No difference, no quarrel, nay, not even an antagonism of opinions can be shown to exist in the German people great enough to occasion, still less to necessitate, a sanguinary issue. But if, in spite of all this, war with its attendant horrors and suffering is to be let loose, this will be one of its severest trials that has ever befallen a nation, whose different tribes are in the main agreed, and wish for nothing better than to live at peace and amity with each other. The moral to be deduced from all this is *that the denying this notion self-government is not a mere theoretical evil, as many deemed it, but at times becomes the cause of a most palpable and painful infliction.* This nation has by its rulers now been led to the verge of blood and hate, of death and desolation. *An industrious and prosperous country is about to be converted into a charnel-house,* and the seeds of wicked passions, sown in blood, are to grow up where the blessings of labor and progress have so long been the harvest reaped. *The corpses of the vanquished as well as the victors will be so many proofs of the curse attaching to irresponsible governments.*

Suspicious Movements in Russia.

Berlin (June 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

Strange news reaches us from Cracow. The Russian force which has been long concentrated in Southern Poland, and is now slowly advancing in the direction of the Silesian frontier, will, it is surmised in Austrian Poland, take up such a position as to eventually be at the disposal of the Kaiser. This may be a mere report, the ephemeral offspring of anxiety and credulity; still, as so many other things thought to be impossible are on the point of being realized, it is not perhaps ill-advised in a correspondent to repeat the improbable. No doubt Russia has of late been more favorable to the Vienna than the Berlin Cabinet; but if the Emperor ALEXANDER could resolve so far to forego the almost filial respect he ever evinced for the person of his revered uncle WILLIAM I. as to fight him in the open field, it would be unintelligible why he does not go a little further, and veto the war altogether.

Financial Position of the Belligerent Powers.

A French financier and political economist has examined the financial position of the three Powers about to engage in war, and setting aside the advantage which each may derive from the gallantry of its army and the skill of its generals, he seeks out the one who shall be best served by its material resources. He begins with Prussia, whose finances previous to Count BISMARCK's Administration were in excellent order. Her funded debt was only about £40,000,000, and her annual expenditure £24,000,000—only the third of that of France. Count BISMARCK, however, called 500,000 men to arms, and all the savings of former Ministers have been expended. Confidence, moreover, is destroyed, so that Prussian paper money is at a discount, and the Prussian Bank has found it necessary to raise its discount to 9½ per cent.

Turning to Austria, he says the financial picture is very dark. Austria has not ceased to increase the deficiency in her budget during the last 18 years, and to contract loan upon loan. Consequently, her debt is increasing, and her credit is diminishing in an equal proportion. The Austrian debt is estimated at £240,000,000. The Austrian Minister of Finance has increased all the taxes so as to arrive at a revenue of £40,000. The interest on the debt absorbs so much of the revenue that it will be impossible to maintain the present standing army with the balance. Her bankruptcy is becoming imminent, but the loss will fall chiefly on Frankfort, Amsterdam, Antwerp and Brussels, from which Austria her supplies of money.

Leaving the Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH, he arrives at that of VICTOR EMANUEL. The Italian debt in 1860, after the annexation of Tuscany and the Marches, amounted to £100,000,000. It has been since doubled. The Italian Rentes was quoted at 84 in May, 1861; at present it is quoted at 37. The Italian Government has been constantly increasing its army since 1860 without engaging in war. It has, moreover, contracted engagements with railway companies which amount to above £2,000,000 a year. The two-thirds of these railways are completed, but their bonds have fallen considerably below par. The Italian Government has just issued paper money, which, according to the *Finance*, is at a discount of 20 per cent., and, according to the *Semaine Financière*, at 8. The truth is that there is no fixed rate at which Italian paper money can be converted into gold. It is under these auspices that the Italian Government is about to attack the Quadrilateral.

Garibaldi's Reception at Genoa.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

GENOA, Monday, June 11.

It was nearly midnight when GARIBALDI arrived on shore.

Immediately came a tremendous rush, which nearly had the effect of precipitating the General and all around him into the water; but by dint of hard fighting on the part of the few national guards who were left, he passed safely into the Custom-house. Here a number of gentlemen formed round GARIBALDI, linking their arms about one another's bodies, so as to make a strong circle, and in this manner, slowly and with great difficulty, forced a way through the mob which had collected afresh, and greeted their gallant visitors with frantic shouts and equally frantic attempts to get near him. The procession through the street had in it something of the grotesque; in front walked men with flaring torches, and others carrying nondescript flags; behind these came a confused posse of the National Guard, next the body guard, close to which marched a fellow with an enormously fat wax candle, who kept dropping hot wax down the neck of one of this devoted band in a way that will cause him to remember the scene vividly enough for the rest of his life. Around seethed a dense mass of the excited populace, screaming and pushing in every direction, if only to get a look at their beloved hero. In the midst of all this uproar marched GARIBALDI, as calmly as if he had been taking an afternoon promenade in the silence of Cappera, his fine face slightly flushed and relaxing now and then into a charming smile as some intruder more vigorous than the rest pressed closer upon him. GARIBLDI looks in most robust health, and, so far as I could discern, his lameness has entirely disappeared; indeed, his whole frame seems to the full as fresh and vigorous as before he received his unfortunate wound. So well does he appear, that but for his grizzled hair one might easily mistake him for a young man. He was dressed in his usual simple fashion of a red shirt and a hanging paletot; he also wore a low-crowned black hat. When at last he reached the Hotel of the Four Nations and bowed from a balcony to the people below, their enthusiasm knew no bounds; they shouted "Evviva GARIBALDI" at the top of their voices, and never ceased their clamor until he took his departure for Milan by the 5 o'clock train. The anxiety felt for GARIBALDI's arrival, and the overwhelming enthusiasm with which his presence is greeted, are due not only to the love and reverence with which the whole nation regards him personally, but also to the fact that his appearance upon the stage means the immediate commencement of the war. A large proportion of the volunteers are, however, still unsupplied with weapons and clothing; the Government is working hard to supply the deficiency, but some time must necessarily elapse before the complement can be made up. In connection with the opening of the campaign a delicate attention is spoken of on the part of the King to GARIBALDI. Upon GARIBALDI's retirement to Caprera he sold off all his horses; these were bought by the King, and have since then been kept solely for the purpose of being now returned by him to his brave subject.

Garibaldi's Movements.

GARIBALDI accompanied by Gen. FABRIZI, Dr. ALBANESE, and others, after inspecting the regiments of volunteers assembled at Como, will proceed to Piacenza, where he will meet the King of Italy. He will next proceed to Bari and Barletta to review the volunteer troops in these towns. It is stated that he has addressed a letter to the King, begging him to give the command of a division of volunteers to Gen. PALLAVICINI, who commanded the troops at Aspromonte, where GARIBALDI was wounded in the foot.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

Prussia Occupies Saxony and Hanover.

No collision is yet reported, but the Federal Diet having agreed to the Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia treated the vote as an act of hostility on the part of the States which supported the proposal, and on the 15th Prussian troops entered Saxony on the one side, and Hanover on the other. There were also rumors that the Austrians had entered Saxony, but they lacked confirmation. There was no doubt, however, that Marshal BENEDECK would at once put his army in motion, establish himself in Dresden, and proceed to attack the Prussians.

Speech of the Austrian Emperor.

The Common Council of Vienna, on the 14th, presented an address of loyalty to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

In reply to a speech from the Burgomaster, the Emperor said:

"I receive this manifestation from the City of Vienna with great satisfaction. I have done everything in my power to preserve the peace and liberty of Germany, but it has been made impossible in all quarters for me to do so. This is the most arduous period I have experienced since my accession to the throne. I now resort to the sword, with confidence in God, my good right, my valiant army, and the coöperation of my faithful subjects; but I must, in especial, express my fullest satisfaction with the unanimity and attitude of Vienna, notwithstanding that considerable sacrifices have been already imposed upon the capital by the stoppage of business and the want of employment for the population. The most exemplary order prevails here in comparison with the other countries, and I cannot sufficiently express my recognition of this fact."

(The reports so freely circulated on the 14th that Austria had that morning formally declared war against Prussia are presumed to have been founded on this speech.)

Austria and Italy.

It was reported that a large Austrian army had been carried suddenly to the Bosnian frontier—the Italians having probably given Austria reason to fear an attack on Hungary.

It was also rumored that the Italian troops had made a movement in advance upon the Mincio.

Austria and Prussia.

It is stated that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs withheld the passports of Baron VON WERTHER, the Prussian Ambassador, untill the Prussian Government released Counsellor LESSER, who was arrested in Holstein. Baron VON WERTHER consequently did not leave Vienna till the 14th.

Mobilization of the Federal Army.

The Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal Army was adopted in the Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 14th, by 9 against 6 votes.

Paragraph 1 was adopted in so far as it relates to the mobilization of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Army Corps.

Paragraphs two, three, and five, were also agreed to; but no decision was arrived at upon paragraph four, which proposes that the Diet should nominate a Federal Commander-in-Chief. The members of the Confederation voting for the adoption of the proposal were Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau and the Sixteenth Curie. The members voting against the proposals were Prussia, Luxembourg, and the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Curie. The Baden representative being without instructions abstained from voting. The Prussian representative had previously declared the motion to be contrary to the Federal Constitution, and protested against any action being taken thereon by the Diet. After the motion had been adopted, he declared that Prussia considered the Federal Parliament to be dissolved. He then submitted proposals for a new Bund, announced that Prussia seceded from the present Confederation, and immediately withdrew from the Assembly.

The Austrian Minister addressed the Diet in a speech, in which he referred to Article 1 of the Federal Pact and Article 5 of the final act of Vienna, and insisted upon the indissolubility of the Federal Pact. He protested against the Prussian project, and maintained the continuance of the confederation with all its rights and duties, declaring that no member was at liberty to secede from the Bund, and that the whole of Germany had right to demand that the Confederation should remain intact. He concluded by inviting the Diet to unite with him in a solemn protest for the preservation of the rights and competency of the Bund, which should continue in its full vigor, and binding upon all its members. The Diet adopted a resolution expressing its adherence to the declarations of the Austrian representative.

The above action was regarded as the most important event that has occurred since the outset of the dispute.

All the Prussian officials at the Diet had resigned their functions.

A Conference of the Ministers of those States which support Austria would be held on the 17th inst. to discuss a proposal for carrying out the restoration of Holstein to the administration of the Diet, if necessary by taking the offensive against Prussia.

Prior to the action of the Diet Prussia, on the 12th inst., addressed a dispatch to the German Federal States with reference to the proposal for the mobilization of the Federal forces. The dispatch says the motion is contrary to the laws of the confederation, and all States voting for its adoption will thereby commit an act of hostility against Prussia in defiance of Federal law. In the war which may then ensue Prussia will allow herself to be guided only by her own interests and those of the States friendly to her cause. The adoption of the motion will be looked upon by Prussia as a military solidarity on the part of the consenting States with Austria, who will make her declaration of war alone, and will consequently consider their assent as so many independent declarations of war. The members of the confederation whose territories are situated between the Prussian provinces are particularly enjoined to take note of this communication.

The mobilization of the Federal army was not voted in the form proposed by Austria, but in a modified shape proposed by Hanover.

The eight votes, excluding Austria, given in the Diet in favor of the mobilization of the Federal army, represent a population of 13,859,711, and contingents of 173,798 men; while the five votes, excluding Prussia, against the proposal represent a population of 2,984,580, and contingents of 33,500 men.

Prussia and the Federation.

Notice had been given to Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, by order of the Prussian Government, that no money belonging to the Confederation, deposited in Frankfort, was to be paid without the consent of Prussia. Prussia had sent an ultimatum to Hanover and electoral Hesse threatening those States with military measures unless they furnish immediate guarantees of their complete neutrality in the approaching conflict. The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that it will henceforth publish news from the Elbe Duchies under the heading Prussia and intelligence from States formerly belonging to the Confederation, under the title Middle European Group of States.

Bavaria and Austria.

An arrangement is said to have been concluded between the Austrian and Bavarian Governments for the regulation of their course of action. The Bavarian contingent in Frankfort was under marching orders, and its destination was believed to be the camp at Wurzburg.

The Minor German States.

The order for the mobilization of the army of Hesse Cassel was signed on the 13th.

The Lower House of Baden had unanimously agreed to the demand of the Government for a credit on account of the mobilization of the army.

In Hesse Darmstadt the Upper House unanimously approved of the Government proposal for the adoption of military measures.

On the 15th, the Chamber of Hesse Cassel passed resolutions, by a large majority, requesting the Government to return to a policy of neutrality, and not carry out the order for the mobilization of the army. The Chamber refused to grant supplies for the purpose.

In the Hanover Chamber of Deputies a motion was pending objecting to the mobilization of the Federal Diet, and demanding the dismissal of the Ministers who assented to it.

The Northern Hanoverian frontier had been closed. The Hanoverian troops were retiring to Gottingen for concentration there with the Austrian Kalik Brigade and the Bavarian army.

A Parisian Rumor.

According to Paris gossip there exists an Austrian dispatch, meant to be private and confidential, which, among other things, states that if the Austrians were allowed to beat the Prussians and Italians—but particularly the Prussians—there would be an opening for treating for the cession of Venetia.

Italy.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, on the 14th adopted, without discussion, the bill for calling in the reserves of 1846.

Baron RICASOLI had been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet with Gen. LA MARMORA. It was believed the former would assume the Presidency of the Council and Ministry of the Interior. Gen. LA MARMORA will accompany the King to the camp as Minister without portfolio.

Communications had been interrupted between Brescia and the Venetion Provinces. Peschiera had been closed.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

News of the Fenian Invasion in England—The British Lion Roaring Gently as a Sucking Dove.

From the London Times, June 16.

The reiterated menaces of one section of the Fenians have at length been carried into action by a violent raid upon Canada. Until to-day our information has been somewhat fragmentary and incomplete, but from the telgrams we publish this morning we need not hesitate to derive the most satisfactory assurances as to the issue of this foolish and criminal enterprise. It appears that on the evening of Thursday, May 31, a small force of Fenians under a Col. O'NEIL crossed the Niagara River, near Buffalo, and proceeded to a spot called Fort Erie, in the hope, as it seems, of receiving reinforcements with which to undertake more important operations. The danger was immediately met, and with equal promptitude, by both the Canadian and the United States authorities. United States troops were at once ordered to the frontier, and no less a person than Gen. GRANT himself appeared on Saturday at Buffalo to insure the vigorous exercise of the Federal authority. Federal pickets were stationed along the entire frontier, and Federal gunboats patroled the Niagara River so as to cut off the retreat of the Fenians, and prevent their receiving any reinforcements. Gen. GRANT even recommended the State authorities to call out the militia. On the other hand, Canadian volunteers, supported by regular troops, at once moved to the front and on Saturday morning came into collision with the Fenian force. It seems they were at first repulsed, and we learn with regret that a few volunteers were killed. The Canadians, however, soon received assistance, while reinforcements were effectually prevented from reaching the Fenians by the Federal picket-boats. In consequence, as we learn from to-day's telegrams, the Fenians were forced to evacuate Fort Erie on the Sunday morning. They left 32 men in the place on picket duty, who were captured by the Canadians, and the remainder, to the number of 400, were captured by the Federal boats and retained as prisoners. They are said to have been since released, upon security that they will appear when required to answer the charge of violating the neutrality laws. Meanwhile the Fenians were set in motion elsewhere, and were moving in considerable numbers to the frontier, threatening various points on the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Kingston, while armed Fenian vessels are said to have left Chicago, Detroit and Erie. The regular authorities, however, on both sides the frontier, have effectually anticipated them. On the Canadian side, British Regulars and Volunteers had arrived at all points of the frontier, and no further danger from raids was apprehended. But the action of the Federal authorities has been still more vigorous and effectual. On Sunday another distinguished Federal officer arrived at Buffalo—Gen. MEADE, who so long commanded the Army of the Potomac. This officer at once employed the troops to seize the Fenian arms and supplies and to arrest their movements, and the Federal vessels guarding the St. Lawrence were ordered to sink any boats having Fenians on board. These measures soon proved efficacious, and though large numbers of Fenians were arriving on the frontier on the Wednesday, many were said to be anxious to return the next day. But a still more important and effectual measure has been taken by the Government at Washington. This raid appears to have been considered by the Government a sufficient justification for striking a blow at the whole Fenian movement, and President JOHNSON accordingly, on Thursday, the 7th, issued a proclamation against it. He warns all persons against aiding an expedition which is in violation of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations. He expects the Federal officers to exert all lawful power to arrest and bring to justice all such persons, and empowers Gen. MEADE to employ the Federal land and naval forces to prevent the raid. In pursuance of this authority, Gen. SWEENY, who had organized the movement, was arrested at St. Albans; ROBERTS, the President of the Senate faction, was arrested at New-York, and warrants had been issued for the arrest of other prominent Fenians. After these prompt and decisive measures the present movement must, at all events, be suppressed. The United States Government have not only stopped its execution, but have put an end to the authority by which it was organized, and if undisciplined bodies of Fenians should still attempt to cross the frontier for purposes of rapine, they will be readily disposed of by such an officer as Gen. MEADE, with regular troops and gunboats at his disposal. The Canadians have, no doubt, taken every precaution, but they have probably been relieved from any further necessity for showing their gallantry by the exertions of the Federal authorities.

Before congratulating ourselves and the Canadians on this satisfactory result, *we hasten to express our sense of the admirable spirit displayed in these transactions by the Government of the United States. It would be impossible to exaggerate the good faith, the friendliness, the sincerity, and the regard for mutual obligations which have promoted these energetic and decisive measures.* If we have sometimes thought that the American Government were tardy in discerning sufficient grounds for their interference, we must now acknowledge that when the occasion occurred they have acted in a manner which even *exceeds anything that could reasonably have been expected from the most friendly nation.* The public will not fail to see the most conspicuous evidence of this disposition in the persons to whom they have intrusted the duty of suppressing this ignoble raid. A force of Police might have seemed the more appropriate agents for capturing a mere band of robbers and murderers, and, at the utmost, a subordinate military officer might have been thought amply sufficient to deal with so trivial a disturbance. But instead of this, the Federal Government have employed the most distinguished officer in their service, together with his most trusted lieutenant. Gen. GRANT, in America, holds something of the position which the Duke of WELLINGTON held among ourselves, and Gen. MEADE was only subordinate to him throughout the final operations of the war. To employ these two officers is not only to insure that the Fenian attempt shall be most effectually suppressed, but to give *the most conspicuous evidence of the determination of the Government to oppose, and, if necessary, to suppress, the Fenian Society.* In point of moral force, President JOHNSON's proclamation itself *could hardly be more effectual.* This document, however, and the arrests by which it has been accompanied, are the most complete blow which could have been struck at the movement, and will do for us everything we could have wished to do for ourselves. These energetic acts of genuine friendship on the part of the United States Government *will be long and cordially remembered; and we are almost disposed to thank the Fenians for having given the Americans an occasion for displaying so conspicuously their friendliness and good feeling.*

This energetic action has, to a great extent, superseded the exertions of the Canadians; but we must not omit to congratulate them upon the promptitude of their measures, and to express our sympathy with the loss they have sustained in resisting this miserable act of brigandage. We may trust that this will be the last Canadian blood that will be shed in such an ignominious struggle. But it will not have been without some adequate benefit that the Canadians have thus had an opportunity of exhibiting in the most unmistakable manner their loyalty and their discipline. We have not the slightest indication of any sympathy with the Fenians on Canadian soil. That they would receive, indeed, any extensive support could not for a moment be supposed; but there are considerable numbers of Irish in some of the Canadian cities, and it would have been nothing to surprise us if, when an armed force of Fenians had actually made its appearance on Canadian territory, a few persons had been found to display a certain sympathy with the movement. Nothing of the sort, however, seems to have appeared, and the Canadians will be able for the future to appeal with justice to their conduct on this occasion in proof of their sincere desire to maintain the advantages of their connection with Great Britain.

The Friendly Action of the United States Acknowledged.

From the London Daily News, June 16.

Reproaches have been addressed to the American Government on the ground of procrastination in their action against Fenianism. It is alleged that they needlessly allowed notorious designs to become accomplished facts before taking preventive measures. If the *tu quoque* argument were admissible, the Federal Executive might reply *by pointing to the escape of the Alabama and her consorts from British ports, and to the Confederate raid from Canadian soil into the United States territory.* But the Americans need not avail themselves of the mote in their brother's eye to excuse the beam in their own. The Federal Government has done all that could be required of it in acting vigorously against the perpetrators of overt acts and the instigators to such action. For the rest the American law courts were open to the British authorities; and the principle often insisted on by Lord RUSSELL, *that a neutral Government is not bound to be more vigilant on behalf of a foreign Power than that Power thinks it necessary to be on its own account, applies strictly to the Fenian trouble.* There has been much threatening and warlike language; but all talk is not an offence against the law of nations. Liberty of speech and the right of asylum are principles as dear to the Americans as to ourselves; and they are principles the application of which cannot be made a matter of moral and personal discrimination. In the opinion of most persons whose opinion is worth having, MAZZINI is a patriot, and STEPHENS a charlatan. Except Mr. KINGLAKE and Lord CRANBORNE, very few persons consider that the cases of Venetia and of Ireland are parallel. But it is not for a foreign nation to sit in judgment upon political character, or decide that the wrongs of Ireland do not, and the wrongs of Venetia do justify rebellion. Different as the men are and the circumstances, the principle on which England refuses the extradition or prosecution of MAZZINI justifies the impunity hitherto extended to STEPHENS and to all Fenians who are not implicated in the attacks on Canada. The friendly and loyal action of the United States has been acknowledged in the frankest manner by the British authorities. *It is impugned only by the plotters, who some years ago endeavored to make England the accomplice of the Confederate raiders by land and sea.*

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Important Debate in the French Corps Legislatif—French Intervention in Mexico Shown up in its True Light.

In the French Corps Legislatif, on the 13th inst., after the subject of neutrality had been briefly referred to, a discussion arose on Mexican affairs:

M. JULES FAVRE said that the distribution recently made of the documents relating to Mexico imposed on him the duty of examining the conduct of the Government and the resolutions which it proposed in that important question. The time, however, was not yet come for speaking the whole truth on the subject, and he should confine himself to discussing what had taken place in that country since last year, and what remained to be done. *The Government had found itself under the painful necessity of declaring that the French had to quit Mexico.* But up to a very late period, it had never ceased to represent the situation *in a light very different from that which was warranted by present circumstances.* At the opening of the session, the Emperor himself declared that the new throne was becoming consolidated, the country pacified; and the *exposé* of the state of the Empire had added, in confirmation of his words, that MAXIMILIAN was preparing for his country a new era of peace and prosperity. That concert of praises had indeed been somewhat disturbed by the authorized language of the distinguished soldier who had conducted the victorious French legions to that land. "Everything had to be created afresh," said he in March, 1865; "the moral sense is perverted; there is no administration, no justice, no army, no national spirit. But this must not be considered as the fault of the nation. The people have still the old Castilian feelings, and we must not in the least despair of the country itself." Such was the aspect of affairs in 1865. There was at that period a dark side to the picture—the financial question. If Mexico had accepted with enthusiasm the throne of MAXIMILIAN, the sentiment was a very costly one, as in 1864 150,000,000 francs had been swallowed up, and 250,000,000 francs more were demanded, *on certain onerous and scandalous conditions not to be forgotten.* Then one of our colleagues—who had faithfully executed a Government commission in Mexico, and professed to know the country better than any one else—came to the rescue; his words fell on the majority here like gentle dew from Heaven, and confidence was restored. During the whole course of 1865 the *Moniteur* published every fortnight, not official documents, which we could never obtain, but a periodical summary, which constantly repeated, "Peace prevails everywhere," notwithstanding that there were insurgents to be pursued in all quarters not occupied by the French troops. Then a new fact was announced; JUAREZ had left the country, and MAXIMILIAN had no longer any competitor. How does he celebrate his undisputed sway? By a decree to the effect that whoever resisted his Government would be outlawed, treated as a bandit and shot. But the facts so pompously announced by the official journal were untrue, with the single unfortunate exception of MAXIMILIAN's decree. The struggle is still continuing, and the country is occupied by the insurgents, for on Nov. 10 Marshal BAZAINE wrote to the Juarist commander to propose an exchange of prisoners. But the loan had been contracted, and the savings of many families, attracted by the bait of a lottery, had gone to be swallowed up in the Mexican quicksand. No less than 265 millions had been subscribed in November, 1865; the amount of the claims of our countrymen, accepted and verified by Mexico, amounted to 750 millions, and in that month nothing had been regulated, except perhaps that scandalous affair of the Jecker bonds, which was the chief preoccupation of speculators. [Noise.]

M. ROUHER—You ought not to employ your talents in propagating such calumnies. [Applause.]

M. JULES FAVRE—The indemnities due were at last settled at forty millions. But have our countrymen received that sum? These millions are only paper drawn on an empty treasury. In a dispatch of Dec. 18, 1865, the French representative in Mexico spoke of the resistance opposed by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to the settlement of those credits, and on Jan. 15, 1866, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France expressed his discontent at the reduction made in the verified claims of our nationals. Thus, instead of the coöperation we had a right to expect from MAXIMILIAN, four hundred millions of French money have been swallowed up by that ruinous sovereignty, which still calls upon us to pay its army and internal administration under pain of departing from the scene altogether. A dispatch of Jan. 15, 1866, says that the Convention of Miramar has been torn up. But by whom? By MAXIMILIAN himself, so that the man so much extolled, not only for his imperial probity but also for his political solidity, breaks his word. [Interruption and prolonged murmurs.]

The President—M. JULES FAVRE, you allow yourself to make regretable accusations, and you select a very improper moment for so doing.

M. JULES FAVRE—There is nothing new in what I have been saying; the situation has long been known to be a bad one. The seducing pictures I have spoken of were drawn in the interest of the loans. Those were indeed blind who did not see that we should have to contend with inextricable difficulties. Secret designs only could induce certain persons to throw such a veil over the truth. *In substance, the whole affair was a money speculation; the gold of France was all that was wanted.* [Interruption.] Let any man compare the dispatch of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jan. 15, written to facilitate the loans contracted by Mexico, with the present situation, admitted by yourselves, viz., an empty treasury, an unpaid army, an administration succumbing to the insolvency of the monarch you have set up. [Noise.] Gentlemen, the Government at this moment is willing to recall our troops. We desire the same thing as much and even more than the Government; but we do not think the mode a good one, and we have been deceived quite often enough to make us feel distrust once more. [Murmurs.] A word now on the last bulletin of the *Moniteur* of June 9, 1866. The Mexican General MENDEZ, we are told, prosecutes his operations in the Michoacan, and Marshal BAZAINE is sending back the columns of General AYMARD and Colonel CLINCHANT towards the north. What is the interest at stake and where is the utility of these new expeditions? Are they undertaken in favor of a Prince discredited by yourselves, and whom you have declared you will no longer uphold? The entire preoccupation of the Chamber at this moment ought to be the interest of the 30,000 brave soldiers still left in the country, and that interest can scarcely be reconciled with the scheme for withdrawing them in three divisions and at different dates. Let honorable members remember what Marshal FOREY told the Senate respecting the perils to which French residents would be exposed.

A VOICE—Are we to stay there for ever then?

M. JULES FAVRE—I call upon the Government to explain itself; to promise the Chamber to withdraw our troops as speedily as possible, but *en masse*, so as not to leave any corps exposed to the passions which the departure of our first soldiers shall have excited. We have now in Mexico brave men who may be more useful to us elsewhere. It has been signified to us that the map of Europe was about to be remodeled.

The President—M. JULES FAVRE, I beg you will not return to the discussion of yesterday—you know the sense of the Chamber is opposed to it.

M. JULES FAVRE—When a member of this Chamber examines a question of capital importance to his country, he is obliged to cast his eyes all around him; now we have the mandate of the people; we represent the nation. [Interruption.]

THE President—And it is just to the wishes of the representatives of the nation that I wish M. JULES FAVRE to conform.

M. JULES FAVRE—I shall conclude then in saying that we should fail in our duties were we not to consider the Mexican question in its relations with all others; were we to suppose ourselves at peace with everybody; were we to resemble the pilot who sees a storm in the horizon and sinks to sleep in blind confidence. [Noise.] We stand in need of the whole of our active force. *Let us recall, then, among us those children of France who ought never to have been sent so far off.* [Interruption.] We shall receive them with enthusiasm; we shall derive from their return much instruction and the force necessary to oppose ourselves *to follies which cost France a thousand millions of francs.* [Applause near the speaker and murmurs on other benches.]

Baron JEROME DAVID—First of all, I protest against the idea that France is abandoning Mexico in obedience to the commands of any foreign Power. The aid she has afforded to the establishment of a regular Government in that country has been the object of the most violent criticisms. The withdrawal of the troops has been delayed too long; the moment is now declared to be ill chosen, and the possibility of a conflict with the United States is pointed out. I do not believe in those perilous eventualities, but even in admitting them, do they exclude our right? Nations studious of their dignity do not allow themselves to be turned aside from their duty by a sense of danger. The expedition was not undertaken from a spirit of adventure. The Government consults only the interests of France. When the existence and property of its subjects are at stake, it shrinks from no sacrifice, and in so doing shows its superiority over the Governments which preceded it. The origin of the expedition is too easily forgotten. Those persons who blame and condemn it say, leave alone the past and look only to the present; but we who believe that the undertaking was just and necessary to the interests of France, go back to the commencement. For forty years European commerce had been despoiled and oppressed in Mexico. In 1861, Spain decided on making the expedition, alone. France and England were consulted and adhered to the project. Thus the initiative and responsibility do not belong to France, as is continually affirmed. The question is asked why France did not retire at the same time as Spain and England? Because France did not send her soldiers to Mexico to stipulate illusory guarantees with a Government which on the morrow of our departure would have sported with us. [Hear, hear.] After having made a display of our forces there would have been a disgrace in admitting conditions which were rejected before setting out. Our allies were free to accept them, but such is not the custom of France. Should I stand alone in my opinion—[no! no!—I declare that France did well to remain in Mexico, notwithstanding the millions, and the lives of the soldiers and sailors, the expedition has cost. [Hear, hear, on several benches.] If she had not done so, European influence in America would have been covered with contempt, and disastrous wars would perhaps now be the consequence. The influence of France has increased in Mexico, while since 1861 Spain has been engaged in continual conflicts with her former colonies. The Government has been reproached with not having employed maritime means; but they lead to no result, as was shown at La Plata, St. Jean-d'Ulloa, and more recently at Valparaiso. In discussing the affairs of Mexico, a fact to be borne in mind is that the state of society there in no way resembled that of a European country. There, crime was an industry; whole villages lived by plunder; scarcely a day passed but the mail between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico was plundered, and the chiefs of districts, by selling themselves to the highest bidder among the rival native Presidents, covered their acts with a sort of political appearance. The Government has been reproached with having wasted the blood of France to the benefit of an Austrian Prince. France favored the desires of the Mexican nation but she is in no way bound up with the fortunes of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in a manner injurious to French interests. When those interests required that the troops should be recalled, the Government decided that they should return to France, and it did well. [Hear, hear.] The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is in favorable conditions for preserving the power. He may lean on the Indians who had hitherto been excluded from all political power, and there is reason to hope that he will maintain himself firmly on the throne after the departure of the French troops. It has been said that the patriotism of the Mexicans is oppose to him, but if such a national feeling ever existed the French troops would never have been able to operate in distant parts of the country without being overwhelmed by numbers. Should France prolong her occupation until all difficulties have disappeared? I should say yes if there was a possibility of assigning a limit to them, but I say no, because the treasure and blood of France cannot be sacrificed indefinitively. By fixing the term of the evacuation at eighteen months French residents will be able to settle their affairs on better conditions than if France had retired with Spain and England. If after our departure the Emperor MAXIMILIAN maintains his authority we shall have accomplished a memorable act in the general interest of progress and civilization; if not, the Mexicans will be masters of their destinies; we shall have made a generous attempt, and we may be proud of the part we have played. [Hear, hear.] The Government has been reproached with having favored the Mexican loan; but were not the subscribers aware of the facts? Do not suppose them to be so utterly ignorant. Is not one of the first principles in every loan that the interest is high in proportion to the risk? Should the Goverment incessantly play the part of tutor? [Hear, hear.] The United States have been mentioned. In what interest should they interfere? The population of Mexico consists of creoles, metis, and Indians who have no analogy with the people of the Union. With respect to the Monroe doctrine, since when has a principle set forth in a message addressed to a nation acquired the force of law to foreign Powers? Because a nation forms a republic, has it the right to declare that it will exclude from the world the monarchical form of Government? The United States have no interest in interfering in Mexico, and exposing themselves to a rupture with France? Former Presidents, Mr. BUCHANAN in particular, have deplored the state of anarchy in Mexico. The Americans will not commit the fault attributed to them. They have a better task before them; they have to second Europe in civilizing the populations between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn. The blood of our soldiers will not have been shed in vain, and France will not allow the work in which she has coöperated to be arbitrarily overthrown. [Hear, hear.] We have only sympathies for the United States, but we expect on their part a reciprocity of consideration and esteem. [Hear, hear.] No, they will not interfere in the affairs of Mexico. Their statesmen will perhaps not abandon immediately certain forms peculiar to American diplomacy, and which from their temerity itself please the national character, but we shall never be at a loss to reply to them in a firm and temperate manner, worthy of a great nation. [Hear, hear.] The future of Mexico belongs to the Mexicans. The expedition was an effort worthy of that France which prefers boldness, and even rashness, to egotis-

Continued on Eighth Page.

FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Editorial Convention at Le Roy—Excursion to Niagara—Dean Richmond vs. The Late Legislature—A Speck of War—A Warning anent a Swindle—The Falls About to Disappear.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, June 22, 1866.

There has been an inundation of editors here to-day. The Editors' and Publishers' Association held its annual Convention at LeRoy yesterday, and to-day came hither on an excursion train. This Association is composed mainly of the proprietors of weekly newspapers in Western New-York, but welcomes delegates from the daily press also, and from all parts of the State. The attendance was large, but the only visitors representing Eastern New-York were Mr. POTTER, of the *Saratogian*, Mr. PETTINGILL, of the New-York Advertising Agency, and your correspondent. The afternoon of Thursday was devoted to the business of the Convention, and the evening to a "reception" at the residence of Mr. THOMPSON, of Le Roy, the President of the Association. This gathering was a most delightful one. The house was thronged, and the guests promenaded freely in the garden in the balmy Summer night, with the flare of torches lighting up the paths, and gleaming through the shrubbery, redolent with the perfume of a thousand flowers. Mr. DEAN RICHMOND being applied to for an excursion train to the Falls, replied that he desired to give the editors and their friends a *free* ride, but the Legislature had taken the power to do so away from him, but he would, however, be happy to furnish the train for the sum of *one dollar*. The terms were accepted.

The editors made their headquarters at the Cataract House, the proprietors of which set aside a suite of rooms for the ladies of the party. A picnic of the "truly rural" sort was held in a leafy grove on the bank of the river, overlooking the American Fall, and seated on the green grass, with cloths spread upon the ground, the revelers gorged themselves with sandwiches and sweetmeats, and toasted each other in iced Adam's ale—nothing stronger. After that, they broke up into groups and wandered at their own sweet will.

With Mr. PETTENGILL, Mr. THOMPSON, of the Le Roy *Gazette*, Mr. WAITE, of the Batavia *Advocate*, and ladies, I rode over upon the Canadian side, right in the "teeth and eyes" of the wariest officials on the lookout for Fenian raiders. And when we came to the usual stopping-place of the hack trips, near the Horse-shoe Falls, we found indeed a "speck of war." As the customary tide of tourists is now setting in at Niagara, I may do your pleasure-seeking readers a service by telling how this matter arose, and thus warning them of the dangers of imposition.

The hack-drivers who convey visitors to the Canada shore are in league with the proprietors of a certain fancy bazaar, at the door of which they invariably draw up. An attache of this bazaar politely opens the door of the hackney coach, and with the most delicious urbanity invites you to "walk in and see the curiosities." You, supposing of course that the object is to solicit your custom, find it difficult to refuse, and you go in, only to learn after you get in that you must perforce pay roundly for the privilege of getting out. But to-day the affable managers of this petty swindle caught a Tartar. Mr. KENDALL, one of the Le Roy excursionists, a merchant of that village, is a giant of such strength that I am told he can take a grown man in each hand and hold them out at arm's length. Mr. K. yielded to the seductive urbanity displayed, and went in with his party of ladies and gentlemen, seven in number. When he got in he was informed that he must pay seven dollars before he could get out. Mr. KENDALL declined. The urbane individual, no longer urbane, but ferocious, planted himself in the way, and swore a Canadian oath that he would have his lucre,

"And cried, come on! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

The wrath of an American and a hater of swindles arose in the gigantic KENDALL. He lifted the Britisher by the shoulders and coolly threw him some ten feet across the room, where he landed in an inglorious heap. Then the conqueror escorted his party out in triumph. So far, well; but the victors were foolish enough, after that, to hold a war of words with the vanquished, and a great crowd gathered, in the midst of which we came upon the scene. No blood was spilled, however; and I tell the story mainly to warn all who read that they will do well to avoid this place, unless they choose to pay for the privilege of beholding a fancy-shop-keeper's wares.

There was a time when Niagara was prolific in swindles, on both its shores, but that day happily is past. I know of none but the one in question—it being understood that by the term "swindle" I mean anything that requires a man to pay roundly for something that bore the semblance of being a gratis provision.

The fashionable class are slowly gathering. The time of the bands of music, the hotel hops, "and a' that," is not yet; but there are a goodly number of guests at the hotels, of that sort who came here to see Nature at her grandest, to wander in the rocky green of Goat Island, or along its breezy paths, listening to the booming thunder of the old cataract which, the scientific men tell us, is so slowly and steadily wearing away the precipice over which it leaps, that in the year 17866 or thereabouts the falls will have vanished. It has been demonstrated that the falls recede a foot a year, and the time will come (if time does not end ere that day) when there will be no falls, but only a series of rapids, like those at the present whirlpool. Bad for coming generations, isn't it? WIRT.

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Interview Between Hon. J. B. Baldwin and Mr. Lincoln—Mr. Baldwin's Statement of the Same in Reply to Mr. Botts' Evidence Before the Reconstruction Committee.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

I regret very much that circumstances beyond my control have prevented an earlier notice from me of the testimony given before the Reconstruction Committee by JOHN F. LEWIS, JOHN M. BOTTS and myself in relation to my interview with President LINCOLN on the 4th of April, 1861.

I regarded it as just to all parties to await the publication of the testimony in full, and when, by the kindness of friends and the courtesy of public officers, I was furnished with it in advance of the regular publication, I found it necessary to submit it to the examination of the gentlemen to whose testimony I desired to appeal in support of my statement.

I publish herewith so much of the testimony as relates to the subject.

I find the report of my testimony to be substantially correct, and I refer to the account as given in accordance with my distinct recollection of what passed, and with what I have uniformly and invariably stated to every one, without exception, with whom I have at any time conversed fully on the subject.

My memory is fully and strikingly sustained by the statements herewith published, from ALLEN B. MAGRUDER, Esq., the special messenger with whom I went to Washington, and to whom I gave a hurried account of the interview immediately after it terminated; and from Messrs. George W. Summers, JOHN JANNEY, ALEXANDER H. H. STUART and SAMUEL PRICE, members of the Convention, who, with ROBERT E. SCOTT, Esq., of Fauquier, had concurred in sending me to Washington, and to whom I reported fully on my return to Richmond next day.

I think it probable that I have made the same statement to at least fifty different persons.

No witness was present at the conversation between Mr. LINCOLN and myself, and no opportunity afterward occurred to compare our recollections of what passed. If, therefore, any substantial discrepancy shall be found between my account and any well authenticated statement given by Mr. LINCOLN, I can only say, that, claiming what I have said to be correct and true, I have yet no disposition to question that he had the same belief as to what he stated.

I use the term "well authenticated," intending thereby to exclude any such account as that reported by Mr. BOTTS, which, though given as "due to history and due to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN," would cast upon him the reproach of a statement inaccurate in its details and impossible in its substance.

The very first sentence attributed by Mr. BOTTS to Mr. LINCOLN misstates the manner in which the interview was brought about, and the time at which it took place.

He is represented as saying, "that he had about a week or ten days before that, possibly a fortnight, written to Mr. SUMMERS, asking him to come to Washington without delay, as he had a most important proposition to make to him," and as making no allusion whatever to having sent a special messenger. Judge SUMMERS says he "received no letter from Mr. LINCOLN," but that on one day he received a note from Mr. SEWARD stating that the President desired to see him, and suggesting that he should come to Washington for that purpose in a few days, if practicable, and that on the next day Mr. MAGRUDER arrived as a special messenger. Mr. MAGRUDER fixes his arrival as on Wednesday, April 3, and says that on Tuesday, the 2d, Mr. LINCOLN told him "he desired to see Mr. SUMMERS on matters of the highest importance; that he did not wish to trust to the mail or the telegraph, but preferred to send a special messenger to communicate with him confidentially."

Mr. LINCOLN is made to fix the time of the interview as on "the Friday preceding, which was the 5th." Mr. MAGRUDER fixes it distinctly as having occurred on Thursday, the 4th; he says, "on Wednesday night we left Richmond, and reaching Washington early next morning, Thursday, I called about 10 o'clock on Mr. SEWARD, and introduced Col. BALDWIN." He also mentions the fact that I "was to speak that evening in Alexandria," and the Alexandria papers of the 5th contain notices of the fact that I did speak there on the night of the 4th of April. The Journal of the Virginia Convention shows that I was not present on the 4th of April, and that I was present and voting before the adjournment on the 5th. (See Journal of the Committee of the Whole, pp. 21 and 47.)

It will naturally suggest itself that while such inaccuracies would hardly have been committed by Mr. LINCOLN in a statement made within a few days, and while the matter was fresh in his memory, they might well happen in an account given by any one of a conversation five years after it took place. Mr. BOTTS, however, wholly rejects any such idea, for when asked if he had taken any memorandum of his conversation with Mr. LINCOLN, he says he did not; that there was no necessity for it, and that it was impressed so strongly on his mind that it could never be obliterated. He even undertakes to give in Mr. LINCOLN's own words, the proposition which I am supposed to have rejected, and for the rejection of which Mr. BOTTS records himself as "very much incensed," viz.: "You have recently taken a vote in the Virginia Convention on the right of secession which was rejected by ninety to forty-five, a majority of two-thirds, showing the strength of the Union Party in that Convention; and if you will go back to Richmond and get that Union majority to adjourn and go home without passing the ordinance of secession, so anxious am I for the preservation of the peace of this country, and to save Virginia and the other border States from going out, that I will take the responsibility of evacuating Fort Sumter and take the chance of negotiating with the cotton States which have already gone out."

According to Mr. BOTTS, this is Mr. LINCOLN's proposition, as made to me, in Mr. LINCOLN's own words. In answer to a question whether he felt sure of it he replied: "I know it as well as I know you are standing before me and that I am answering your question." If any part of his statement is worth anything it must be this.

The vote of the Convention thus referred to is one which attracted much attention at the time, and which is no doubt well remembered by members of the Convention and by others. It was the vote on HARVIE's resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That an ordinance resuming the powers delegated by Virginia to the Federal Government, and provision for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, for their adoption or rejection at the polls in the Spring elections in May next, should be adopted by this Convention.

It was upon this resolution that the Convention for the first time drew the line between the Union men and the Secessionists, the vote being 90 to 45 against the resolution. After this vote the Secessionists in the Convention were known as "*the forty-five*," and it was for them that an enthusiastic Secessionist provided an eagle's quill with which to sign the Ordinance of Secession. (See the resolution and vote in the Journal of the Committee of the Whole, page 31.) The subject of this vote and the numbers on the division identify it beyond doubt as the one referred to; there was no other at all like it.

The only difficulty in the matter is to understand how Mr. LINCOLN could have mentioned this vote in the conversation between us, and could have founded upon it so important a proposition as that stated by Mr. BOTTS, *when the stubborn fact outstands that no such vote had then been taken!*

It will be remembered that Mr. MAGRUDER introduced me to Mr. SEWARD on Thursday, the 4th of April, 1861, about 10 o'clock, and that the interview with the President began about 11 o'clock on that day; it was certainly concluded by half-past twelve o'clock at the President's house in Washington. The Journal of the Virginia Convention, already referred to, shows (page 21) that on Thursday, April 4, 1861, "Mr. WISE, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock M., moved that the Committee rise." The motion failed, and the Committee proceeded with business, the report of which occupies ten pages of the Journal, including the record of six different votes by yeas and nays; *after which* HARVIE's resolution was offered, considered and voted upon, it being the last business of an unusually protracted sitting.

It is as clear then as any fact can be that my interview with the President at Washington was over at least two or three hours before the vote on HARVIE's resolution was taken at Richmond.

It is, of course, impossible then that Mr. LINCOLN could have made to me the statement which Mr. BOTTS reports. Whether he told Mr. BOTTS he had done so is an inquiry which may be "due to history and due to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN," but with which I have no personal concern. It would seem, however, that if Mr. BOTTS desires, in this connection, "to elevate Mr. LINCOLN in the eyes of all good men," he will find it necessary to lower somewhat his own claims to infallible memory.

Until Mr. BOTTS finds out the name of the gentleman who spoke to him at Willard's last Winter, and untangles him from Gov. PIERPOINT and Fortress Monroe, it would perhaps be premature, if not intrusive, to offer any comment upon the remark of Mr. BOTTS, that "Mr. LINCOLN has made the same statement to others, whose names I will give you before I conclude." It must, however, be taken as rather a striking fact, bearing upon the reliance to be placed upon the memory of Mr. BOTTS, that he should have allowed himself to fall into such a muddle in regard to disclosures so recent about a matter which he has deemed of sufficient importance for a chapter in his "work," as the following:

"I want to mention further, that there was some other gentleman whom I met here during the Winter, whose name I blame myself very much for forgetting, (names and figures I never can recollect, but circumstances and conversations that come under my observation, if they leave an impression upon my mind at all, are very distinct, and are as fresh in my memory, I believe, for forty years past, as they would have been had they occurred yesterday,) and who told me that Mr. LINCOLN had mentioned the same thing to him. Within the last four weeks, in conversation with Gov. PIERPOINT on this subject, expressing my surprise at having it intimated that Mr. BALDWIN denied it, Gov. PIERPOINT remarked to me that Mr. LINCOLN made the same statement to him. I may have confounded the conversation of Gov. PIERPOINT with that of the gentleman who spoke to me at Willard's; but it was one or other of them, and I think Gov. PIERPOINT, who said that Mr. LINCOLN communicated the same facts to him, with this addition, that Mr. BALDWIN also demanded the surrender of Fortress Monroe; to which I replied, 'Mr. LINCOLN made no such communication as that to me.'"

What passed between Mr. LINCOLN and myself at the interview in question must at last be determined by the testimony of two persons only. If Mr. LINCOLN were living, I should anticipate no difficulty in agreeing with him in all substantial particulars as to what occurred. I should expect to find my recollection of the conversation more full and accurate than his. The interview was to me of primary importance—the only business for which I went to Washington—while to him it was but one of the many important matters which, at that eventful time, pressed upon his consideration. It was my duty and my purpose to observe and to remember every word that passed in order to make a fair report on my return to the friends who had sent me, and it appears that I did make a very full and minute report which served to fix the whole interview in my memory and in that of those friends. Mr. LINCOLN had no such report to make, and it appears from Mr. BOTT's interview with Mr. CHASE that Mr. LINCOLN had not regarded the matter of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Cabinet. I doubt very much whether Mr. LINCOLN ever took the trouble to make to any one a detailed statement of our conversation, with a view to have it clearly understood and distinctly remembered.

However that may be, I have given my statement with all the care and deliberation due to the subject, and upon all the responsibilities belonging to me. When it shall appear that Mr. LINCOLN has done the same, if any conflict shall be found in our statements, I shall be prepared to deal with it as may be proper, but I will not anticipate it.

A striking illustration of the uncertainty attending all conclusions founded upon partial statements or incomplete conversations is furnished by the accounts given by Messrs. BOTTS and LEWIS of what occurred at the house of Mr. BOTTS on the morning of the 17th of April, 1861. I remember the visit, and all the circumstances attending it, as well as I do any matter which happened five years ago, to which I attributed no special importance at the time, and to which I have had no occasion since to recur. It was the only time I was ever at the house of Mr. BOTTS, with whom I had a very slight acquaintance, and between whom and myself there had never been much sympathy. I went at the request of Mr. LEWIS, who procured a hack for the purpose, and under the impression that Mr. BOTTS had expressed a desire to see me. I do not remember that I was told why Mr. BOTTS wished to see me, though I probably was informed that it was on the subject of my recent visit to Washington. I well remember being under the impression that it was regarded as of importance that I should see Mr. BOTTS before the assembling of the Convention that day, and my hope that he might have something to suggest having a practical bearing upon the momentous issue which impended for that day. The Convention had adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock that morning, and the business under consideration was the Ordinance of Secession, which was passed that day. I remember that we both considered it important for us to return with certainty by the meeting of the Convention.

When we arrived at the house of Mr. BOTTS, we were shown into the parlor, and, after the ordinary salutations, Mr. BOTTS opened the conversation by asking me if I had reported to the Convention what had passed between Mr. LINCOLN and myself on my recent visit to Washington. I replied that I had not. He asked why not? and I told him the Convention had nothing to do with the matter, and that I had gone to see the President at the instance of some of the Union men of the Convention, to whom I had reported fully all that occurred. Taking hold of my remark, that the Convention had nothing to do with the matter, he became somewhat excited, and told me that I had taken upon myself a very grave responsibility in withholding the knowledge of such an interview from the Convention. He did not, according to my recollection, undertake to give me any account of the interview as derived from Mr. LINCOLN, but pressed questions upon me as to whether the Convention had nothing to do with the question of its own adjournment; nothing to do with the evacuation of Fort Sumter. I remember telling him that both of those subjects had been discussed between Mr. LINCOLN and myself, and he again inquired how I could withhold such a conversation from the Convention, to which I again replied that I had reported to those who sent me, and that it was not reported to the Convention for the reason that there was nothing in the conversation upon which the Convention could act, or upon which I, as a member of the Convention, would have been willing to act. I soon found that I was undergoing a species of reproof to which I was not accustomed, and that the conversation was likely to be a long and not a very pleasant one; so I put an end to it by telling him that if he desired to know all that had passed between Mr. LINCOLN and myself I had no objection to tell him, or to discuss the matter fully with him, but that I could not do so then, as the Convention was about to meet, and I felt bound to be present at an important vote expected that morning.

My experience in my profession has satisfied me that there is hardly any limit to the capacity of men to misunderstand a conversation, especially on a subject about which the parties have not equal information. So far as I know, neither Mr. BOTTS nor Mr. LEWIS knew anything of the account given by me of my interview with Mr. LINCOLN, and I do not know under what previous impressions they listened to what I said. I cannot, of course, account for any construction they, or either of them, may have placed upon what passed between us.

There are some things, however, about which a man of integrity cannot be mistaken, and in regard to which no lapse of time or change of circumstances can create a doubt in his mind, and one of these is the consistency of his statements at any given time or place with the requirements of known truth.

Mr. BOTTS says that at his house, on the occasion referred to, the following conversation occurred between us:

"Well, Mr. BALDWIN, is it true that Mr. LINCOLN did propose to you that if the Convention would adjourn, and go home without passing the Ordinance of Secession, he would evacuate Fort Sumter?" "Yes," said BALDWIN, "he did." "My God," said I, "Mr. BALDWIN, why did you reject such a proposition as that?" The only answer he made was by taking out his watch and saying, "it wants only twenty minutes of the hour of meeting of the Convention, when a most important vote is to be taken. I am obliged to be there punctually at the hour, and I have not time to make the explanation I desire, but I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to make a full explanation of it."

At the time of my conversation with Mr. BOTTS, it was fresh and clear in my memory that Mr. LINCOLN had made me no such proposition, or anything like it, or indeed any offer of any kind; and I am enabled therefore upon my independent recollection of the conversation, and upon my knowledge of what was due to the truth of the matter, to oppose to this statement of Mr. BOTTS' my distinct, emphatic, and unqualified denial and contradiction. I could not, and did not, then and there, or at any other time or place, admit directly, or by any just implication, the truth of any such statement, or of any equivalent for it.

It seems from the testimony of Mr. BOTTS, that he has written this whole affair in his book, and that he has been very anxious to bring the memory of Mr. LEWIS to vindicate the truth of his history. For this purpose he has time and again appealed to Mr. LEWIS by letter, and in person, to write "a letter giving him substantially all that he recollected about it." At last Mr. LEWIS satisfied him by telling him, "There is no occasion for it. I have put it all down in my testimony before the Reconstruction Committee on oath."

Mr. LEWIS' whole recollection of the matter as thus given is as follows:

"I took Col. BALDWIN to the house of Mr. BOTTS, who told him he was informed that such an interview had taken place. Col. BALDWIN did not deny it. In answer to Mr. BOTTS' question of how, in the name of God, he could take the responsibility of withholding the knowledge of such an interview from the Convention, Col. BALDWIN remarked that it was then near the hour for the meeting of the Convention, and that he was compelled to be there, but would see him again."

This statement is claimed by Mr. BOTTS as applying to and confirming his account. I do not so regard it; but to avoid all misunderstanding, I deem it proper to say that I make no distinction between a direct admission of such a statement as that which Mr. BOTTS claims to have made to me, and a failure to deny it whenever brought to my attention; and that, for the reasons I have given, I am able to speak with equal clearness and confidence as to both.

The Journal of the Convention shows that on that day I voted for the substitute offered by Mr. SCOTT for the Ordinance of Secession, and then against the Ordinance; and it appears from the secret debates, which were afterward published, that I spoke against the Ordinance just before the final vote was taken.

It is true, as Mr. BOTTS has stated, that when Virginia seceded I determined, without one moment of doubt or hesitation, to follow her fortunes; and from that time forward I devoted every energy of mind and body to make good the position she had taken. But it is equally true, and was equally well known to Mr. BOTTS, though for some reason he has failed to state it, that I was as active and determined in my opposition to secession as any man in Virginia, and that the ordinance was passed against my most earnest advice and remonstrance. I have not therefore been able to understand upon what motive it is supposed that I could have undertaken, without authority, to reject, or, in violation of good faith, to suppress any proposition or suggestion coming from the President, and having for its object the preservation of peace and the restoration of the Union.

The gentlemen at whose instance I went to Washington, and to whom I reported on my return, were my intimate, personal and political friends and associates. It was my habit, and on the occasion referred to it was my duty, to communicate with them without reserve; and I presume they must have been greatly surprised to hear that so important a part of what happened at Washington had been withheld from them, to be told to Mr. BOTTS, with whom I had no such relations, and to whom I owed no such duty.

My failure to report the proposition, supposed to have been made by Mr. LINCOLN, is fully accounted for by the fact already stated, that he made no such offer; but Mr. BOTTS had no such reason for delaying ten days to make known the friendly dispositions of the President; and his failure is the more remarkable in view of the strong confidence expressed by him in the readiness of the Convention to accede to the proposition. His account of the matter suggests a doubt whether he was more anxious to save the Union or to make a point upon the "Southern demagogues."

Concluding his account of my visit to his house, Mr. BOTTS says: "From that day to this I have not laid my eyes upon Mr. BALDWIN, nor have I heard any explanation from him, nor have I had directly any communication from him. I have been informed that Mr. BALDWIN gets very much excited whenever the subject is mentioned in his presence."

When I offered to tell Mr. BOTTS all about my interview with Mr. LINCOLN, I did not undertake or expect to seek him for the purpose, but it appears from his own statement that he very clearly understood that he had not yet heard my account of the affair. I did not know that he proposed to make the occurrence historical, and if I had, I would not have suspected him of so reckless a disregard of the duty of fair authorship as to omit or suppress the testimony of the only living witness, nor could I have attributed to him in advance the outrage of an attempt to impeach the truth of my statement by the testimony of a witness who does not profess to have ever heard it.

I have not lived in a corner for the last five years, and Mr. BOTTS well knows that when it suited his purposes to seek me, he had no trouble in finding me. That there was nothing in our relations to prevent him from communicating with me, is manifest from the fact that when he was arrested by the Confederate authorities in 1862, he selected me as counsel for his defence.

The position I had taken in the Confederate Congress in opposition to martial law and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, rendered it proper, in my opinion, that I should decline acting as his counsel. Upon learning my reasons, Mr. BOTTS and his family approved my refusal; and the unprofessional service which I was enabled to render was accepted and acknowledged as equally satisfactory, and possibly more efficient.

If what passed between us in this connection has been forgotten by Mr. BOTTS, I certainly have no disposition to remind him of it; but I must admit that it was brought freshly to my mind when I heard, pending my application for pardon, that Mr. BOTTS had declared, in Washington and elsewhere, that "if the President knew me as well as he did, he would not pardon me at all, as I was more responsible than any other man for all the blood that had been shed in the war."

I certainly denounced this statement and its author in terms which, if accurately reported to Mr. BOTTS, would naturally have impressed him with the belief that I was "very much excited."

JOHN B. BALDWIN.

The above is the whole of Mr. BALDWIN's statement as it appears in the pamphlet which he has just issued. The pamphlet also contains the evidence given before the Reconstruction Committee by himself and Mr. BOTTS, which we published some time ago. It also contains letters from a number of gentlemen and a statement by Mr. MAGRUDER, who came to Richmond in 1861, to bear a request from Mr. SEWARD that Mr. SUMMERS or some political friend of his should visit Washington to have an interview with Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. BALDWIN was the person whom Mr. SUMMERS prevailed upon to go. We give the most important portion of these letters and of Mr. MAGRUDER's statement.

Col. BALDWIN, who had gone to the interview full of hope and confidence as to its results, was obviously much depressed and disappointed by the unfavorable turn of affairs. He expressed to me his fears for the country; said that the President's reserve, after having invited him to an interview and sent a special messenger to him, convinced him that he had changed his mind, and that he refused to make any explanation of his remark, oft repeated, "*You came too late.*" I remember his saying that he told the President, if he only had his power, he would save the country from the yawning gulf before it. The President asked what he would do. He replied, he would withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter, and issue a proclamation to the American people, declaring his determination not to inaugurate civil war; that he would not be the aggressor, but would throw himself on the sober second thought, and the moderation and wisdom of the people as opposed to the politicians—that thus the Border States would be saved from the vortex of disunion, and all would ultimately be brought back into the Union. To all this Mr. LINCOLN only replied, "It is now too late." Mr. BALDWIN reminded him that he had said, on sending for Mr. SUMMERS, that he must get here by Friday—that it was now only Thursday, and Mr. BALDWIN asked, "Too late for what?" To which he received no reply.

Hon. HENRY W. THOMAS says:

"In this conference, which was free and protracted, President LINCOLN neither said nor intimated anything inconsistent with the version you had previously given of the conversation between him and yourself. In this conference, some allusion being made to Fort Sumter, the President indicated no purpose to evacuate that fort, but my impression is that it was rather to the contrary."

Hon G. W. SUMMERS says:

"I am very certain that in your statement to us you did not mention that the President had proposed or suggested to you that if the Convention would adjourn *sine die* he would withdraw the United States troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens, or either of them, or anything equivalent to such a proposition. That would have made too deep an impression to have been forgotten by any of us."

Hon. JOHN JANNEY says:

"I have no recollection of having heard you say that any specific terms had been proposed by him, or that he would order the evacuation of Fort Sumter if the Virginia Convention would adjourn *sine die*."

Hon. A. H. H. STUART says:

"I am certain I heard from you no intimation of a proposition on the part of Mr. LINCOLN to withdraw the United States troops from Fort Sumter if the Convention would adjourn. Some two or three years ago I heard it reported that Mr. LINCOLN had given to some other party a different version of the interview, and had said he had proposed to you to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter if the Convention would adjourn *sine die*."

Hon. SAMUEL PRICE says:

"Your narration of the conversation between Mr. LINCOLN and yourself was circumstantial and minute. You seemed to give the language of each, and sometimes you described Mr. LINCOLN's manner and gestures; but you did not say to me, nor to any one else whom I heard speak of it, that Mr. LINCOLN proposed evacuating Fort Sumter upon any terms. If any such thing was said, I have not the slightest recollection of it."

ROBERT WHITEHEAD, Esq., says:

"I was struck with your report of the interview with Mr. LINCOLN, and have on several occasions repeated what was said. I remember his repeated remark, that he feared you had come too late, and your answer that you could not have arrived sooner under any circumstances—that when the conversation reached a certain point you remarked that, if he would give you the use of his thumb and forefinger you believed you could settle the matter in a few minutes, your proposition being that he should issue a proclamation to the people of the States, announcing the evacuation of Sumter and Pickens, avowedly in the interests of peace, and upon no other ground, either of expediency or military necessity, but to prevent and remove any pretext or occasion for a collision, and calling upon the people to meet in Convention and settle the difficulty without a resort to arms, apprehending daily danger of a collision at Sumter, and predicting a fatal result, no matter who fired first, or under what circumstances—that he urged, among other objections, the abandonment of the right and power to collect the revenue."

A DARING ACT IN STOPPING A RUNAWAY HORSE.—An instance of stopping a runaway horse on Broad-street, one day last week, by which a large amount of property and perhaps some lives were saved, has called forth the admiration of many who witnessed the act. The animal, which was attached to one of Plummer's spruce beer wagons, became unmanageable, threw the driver from his seat, and started at a rapid and fearful pace through the crowded street. A young man, whose name was ascertained to be EDWARD NAGLE, and who is a cooper on Broad-street, caught the animal by the mane, threw himself upon his back, and seized the horse's ear in his mouth, and caused the animal such pain that he stopped almost instantly. The act was one which required considerable courage and agility, and the young man was loudly applauded for it by the bystanders.—*Boston Journal.*

COMMENCEMENTS.

College of New-Jersey—Literary Exercises—Address by Rev. J. T. Duryea—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANSION HOUSE, PRINCETON, N. J., Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

The literary exercises connected with the annual gathering of the Alumni of this time-honored institution of learning, were celebrated to-day with more than ordinary interest. The occasion has assembled a large number of the sons of Nassau Hall, and a large number of those who are induced to come to the borough for a holiday. All these fill this quiet village to repletion, so that every hotel and boarding-house is full, and many visitors are placed in what is technically called here "the win'g'—i. e., they are lodged by the publicans in the houses of their friends. This is our case, but mine host has thereby made me more comfortable that though he had attempted to sleep me in the vicinity of the noise surrounding his house. The heat is so intolerable that one can at least attempt to sleep any where.

The Trustees met this morning in the chapel of Nassau Hall and were escorted at the appointed hour to the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. MCDONALD's, where the public exercises of the Commencement are held. This is the day appropriated to the anniversaries of the societies and the meetings of the Alumni. The orators of the Junior Class, representing the two societies, the Whig and Cliosophic, took their seats upon the stage to the left of the President. Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of the State, presided. Near him were seated Hon. C. OLDEN and DANIEL R. HAINES, both Ex-Governors. Near them was Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Historian of the State, Dr. S. R. PENNINGTON and others. The clergy were largely represented; among them we observed Rev. Drs. HODGE, BULLOCK, MUSGRAVE, FORSYTH, IMBRIE, RODGERS, DICKSON, BARKUS and HUNT. The audience having become seated, President MCLEAN introduced the Orator of the Day, Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D.D., of Baltimore, who was present by invitation of the Whig Society. The speaker gave a very interesting and poetical address, touching upon many of the peculiar forms of thought of the positive writers of the day, and skillfully analyzing the excellencies and warning his hearers against the seductions of those popular writers who were esteemed giants in intellect, but the tendency of whose writings is to create an unbelief in the mind. His theme was "transition." He viewed our age as a transition period between the old forms of thought and those higher developments of intellect, of which the present age gives so many premonitions. He regarded our country as in a transition stage, passing from old forms of political life to higher stages of freedom, and more certain enjoyment of those gifts which God gave to man. The time was fraught with danger, for there were political as well as religious heresies abroad. Yet he hoped God would do great things for our country.

Youth was a transition period, and he exhorted the young, and especially students, to press on to a higher and more perfect condition of intellectual life. He bid them study themselves, learn for what specific work they were especially fitted, and follow out this bent to the fullest degree, so that they should do something worthy of themselves, which would benefit mankind and link their names with the future. The address was listened to with marked interest.

After the conclusion of Dr. SCHENCK's oration the societies adjourned to their respective halls, where exercises were held, no doubt pertinent to the occasion, but with which envious eyes do not intermeddle.

At 3 o'clock the church was crowded to hear the address advertised to be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, of New-York, on the "Restoration of the Union." The speaker showed himself deeply interested in his theme, and the audience seemed in sympathy with him. After alluding to the patriotic memories of the place where the audience were assembled he dwelt upon the propriety of noticing such an event as the suppression of the rebellion, although the feelings of many sincere and candid Southern men might be wounded. The speaker maintained that the termination of the war had demonstrated the following truths:

1. That we are a National Government, with the Federal Union supreme in all things.
2. That all parts of the country are open to the industry and enterprise of the whole people.
3. That our civil and domestic institutions are to be assimilated, and thus the harmonious working of our political economy is to be secured.
4. That our people shall have a true apprehension of the sanctity, the object and the ethics of government.
5. That that public crime has been extirpated which forfeited for us the favor of God and His Providential protection.
6. That millions of people have been admitted to the enjoyment of liberty, light and love.

The speaker then gave a detailed account of those of the alumni who had given themselves, during the recent civil war, to the service of the country, and perished in her defence, as follows:

1. Col. CORNELIUS W. TOLLES, who graduated in 1846. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the First New-Jersey Detached Brigade, by Gov. COLDEN. He was shot Oct. 11, 1864.
2. Dr. JOSEPH A. FREEMAN, graduated in 1852, received the appointment of Surgeon of the Thirteenth New-Jersey Volunteers; died Jan. 28, 1865.
3. Adjt. RICHARD M. STRONG, graduated 1854; was appointed to the staff of Gen. RATHBONE, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers; died May 12, 1863, in Louisiana, in Gen. BANKS' army.
4. Capt. HENRY HARRISON WOOLSEY, graduated in 1855, entered the army as private in 1861, and was mortally wounded before Petersburgh, June 18, 1864.
5. Capt. THOMAS R. HAINES, graduated 1857, and fell June 6, 1862.
6. Capt. COURTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, graduated 1858, joined the army 1861; died Oct. 7, 1864.
7. Lieut. JOSIAH S. STUDDIFORD, graduated in 1858. He fell at the battle of South Mountain.
8. Col. ABRAM ZABRISKIE, graduated in 1859; entered the army as Adjutant of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment; was wounded May 16, and died May 24, 1864.
9. CHARLES H. DOD, graduated in 1862, and soon after entered the army as First Lieutenant of the Second Regiment New-Jersey Cavalry; died of disease, Aug. 24.
10. Col. HUGH JANEWAY did not graduate, but entered the army at 20 years of age as First Lieutenant of the First Regiment New-Jersey Cavalry. After having been severely wounded in several battles, he was killed in the charge near Painesville, after the fall of Richmond and Petersburgh.

The names of WM. SARGENT, KENT D. DAVIS and Mr. GRIER have been handed in without memorial.

In conclusion, the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the private soldiers of the Union army who had suffered so much, and by their perseverance accomplished so much for the country.

The usual exercises of the Junior Exhibition were held this evening, and were attended by a very large crowd, mostly ladies. The gentlemen surrounded the church, engaged in pleasant, social intercourse, and in cooling off. They could not get inside, for there were already more than 1,500 inside the moderate size building. The honorary orations were delivered as follows, interspersed with most excellent music by a Newark band:

CLIO HALL.—J. G. Lowrie, Indiana, "Our Other Immortality." 3. Wm. R. Henderson, Indiana, "Individual Manhood." 5. Chas. B. Ogilvie, Iowa, "Aspiration." 7. William Frame, New-Jersey, "The Power of Eloquence."

WHIG HALL.—2. J. Boyd Nixon, New-Jersey, "On an Old Subject." 4. S. M. Murphey, Delaware, "The Moral Influence of Natural Science." 6. W. H. Thompson, Pennsylvania, "Rights of Man; Duties of Government." 8. Robert F. Little, New-York, "The Men that are Needed."

The Late Great Bank Robbery in Maine—Additional Particulars.

We find in the Lewiston Falls *Journal* a few additional particulars of the late outrageous bank robbery at Bowdoinham:

"It seems that the villains were detained a few hours from their nefarious undertaking by the late arrival of the extra train from Bangor with delegates from the Convention, as the train did not reach there till 12 midnight. Waiting two hours for the town to resume its wonted nightly quiet, they proceeded to their work.

The cashier on the way to the bank attempted to destroy the key, but the villains discovered his purpose and forced him to desist. After reaching the bank the cashier attempted to delay the robbers, in the hope that alarm might be given by a slowness of procedure, but again he was detected, choked, and forced to hurry up.

During the whole time there were two domestics in the house who were so thoroughly alarmed that they dared not make the affair known.

Parties have been arrested in Lewiston, Brunswick and Gardiner, but no proof appearing against them they were discharged. On Saturday morning two lads were out in the woods near Brunswick. One of them discovered a man lying concealed, when the man jumped up and made tracks. The lad fired two shots at the fugitive without effect.

In addition to the above facts, we learn, that a fellow with two fingers only on one hand, some ten days ago, under the plea of wishing to sell stationery, pushed boldly into the house of Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and insisted upon staying, much against the wishes of Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD is quite confident that one of the party that gagged and bound him was minus two fingers on one hand. This fact leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the premises of the house had been carefully inspected by one of the gang. The same fellow also went into the bank a few days before to get a $10 bill changed, and the cashier noticed the discrepancy in the number of his fingers. He also alluded, while under the roof of the cashier on the night of the robbery, to his having been in the army, which readily accounts for the loss of his fingers. It is thought a man answering this description has been seen in Gardiner since the robbery.

The vault of the bank has been undergoing repairs for the purpose of making it fire-proof, and this fact accounts for the small amount of plunder which the villains secured belonging to the bank, it being only $8,500, the balance of the amount stolen having been the property of gentlemen who had deposited United States bonds and other securities. Mr. BUTTERFIELD, during the repairs to the vault, had withdrawn from deposit $10,000 of government bonds belonging to himself, and they were in his bed at the time the robbers were in his house. Others had likewise withdrawn deposits of a similar character during the improvements upon the vault.

It will be recollected that we stated in our editions of yesterday that a team was seen driving through Topsham about 4 o'clock, and afterward through Brunswick, by the colleges, and down the Harpswell road. The fact has an important connection with other information which we have obtained. Since the robbery attention has been directed to a circumstance, which, before the occurrence, excited little remark.

A vessel of about 20 or 25 tons, without a deck, has been lying in the New-Meadows River, without any occupant. It is such a boat as is used in the pogy oil business, and has capacity to convey a party of five or six persons to one of the neighboring ports of Nova Scotia, where, in some secluded place, she could be run ashore and destroyed.

The horse and wagon could be easily taken on board, and, when at sufficient distance from the land, the horse could be soused into the sea, while the wagon could be destroyed with the boat.

Now this boat had been there for ten or twelve days previous to the robbery; but what is quite singular, if there is no connection between the boat and the robbery, is that, on the morning after the occurrence, she was observed beating out of the river at an early hour.

As nothing has been seen of the horse and wagon alluded to since early Friday morning, it is feared that the occupants of the wagon may have got on board the boat in question and escaped.

It is doubtful if the numbers of the Government bonds have been preserved. The heaviest losses are: Capt. JOHN GIVEN, $14,400; JOSEPH MUSTARD, very heavy loss; SIMPSON BROTHERS, $10,000; ROBERT CARR, $5,000, and several others from $2,000 to $3,000 each.

Mysterious Enlistments in Mississippi.

The following order explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, Miss., June 8, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.—Information having been received at these headquarters that parties are engaged in enlisting freedmen in this State, ostensibly for some military purpose, it is hereby announced that no authority exists for enlisting freedmen for any military purpose, whether it be the intention to use the organization in the United States or in a foreign country. If the latter be the object of the organization, parties engaged in the work of enlistment are hereby warned that it is made a criminal offence by the act of Congress, passed and approved in 1819, commonly known as the "Neutrality Act."

The freedmen are especially warned against having anything to do with the persons engaged in this unlawful business. Taking advantage of the ignorance of the freedmen, by making them fair promises which will never be realized, the parties engaged in this nefarious enterprise are trying to entice the freedmen from the plantations, where they have good contracts, to engage in schemes which can only end in failure and disaster, the consequences of which will be ruin to the freedmen.

By order of Major-Gen. THOS. J. WOOD.
MARCUS P. BESTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

One Hundred and Twelfth Commencement—Exercises at Niblo's Garden—An Appreciative and Admiring Audience.

The one hundred and twelfth Commencement of Columbia College was celebrated yesterday at Niblo's Theatre. The lady friends and admirers of these consumers of the midnight oil turned out, or rather turned in, in great force to do them honor. The eye was filled with a vision of fair faces, the ear with the whizzing of a thousand fans, and the olfactories were delectated with the odors of as many bouquets. Upon the stage were seated the Faculty of the College and a number of gentlemen invited to be present, among whom we recognized: Reverend Doctors Morgan Dix, Houghton, Cornwall, McVicker, Mead and Peck; Gen. Barnard; Judges Davies, Kirkland and Peabody; Ex-Gov. Fish; Dr. Lundy, D. C. L., of Oxford; Professors Martin, Crosby, Collard, Hawkesworth, Rood, Jay, Naime, Drisler and Van Amronge; Hon. F. A. Conkling and Frederic de Register; G. C. Verplanck, Hegeman, G. M. Ogden, Wm. Betts, J. J. Astor, Edward Jones, Martin Zabriskie, Daniel E. Lord, Sen., and Daniel E. Lord, Jr., Esqs.

The orchestra under the direction of S. M. LANDER, contributed materially to lighten the labors of that portion of the audience who were not quite familiar with the mode of expression attributed to XENOPHON, CICERO, and other deceased gentlemen of enviable reputations.

The order of exercises began with the overture to "Massaniello," given in excellent fashion and eliciting decided expression of applause. Prayer having been said by the chaplain, the salutatory oration in Greek was delivered by Mr. AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN MERRIAM, of Leyden, Lewis County, and the Latin oration by Mr. DANIEL LORD, Jr., of No. 45 West Nineteenth-street. These orations gave marked satisfaction to the Faculty, the learned gentlemen, upon the platform, who had neither forgotten their own collegiate struggles nor the teachings of those days. In each of those orations successful points were made or allusion to the peculiarities of our time and place therein, which called for frequent applause. At the close of each bouquets were lavishly bestowed upon the orators at the fair hands of the ladies, the orator in Greek being the recipient of a magnificent basket bouquet of choice exotics. The orations of Messrs. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HOOKER, HENRY CROSSMAN TUTTLE, AUGUSTUS TALBOT, JULIAN T. DAVIES and EDWARD CLARKE HOUGHTON, were warmly applauded by the audience, but to the Prose Poem, entitled "The Golden Age," delivered by Mr. JAMES MANNING BRUCE, of Yonkers, the oratorical palm or bays must be given. The composition itself was a superior merit, but the dignified delivery and harmonious flow of voice of the orator were of rare excellence indeed, and the applause and the bouquets greeting the close of the oration were quite an ovation on the part of the audience—proof at the same time of its appreciation of supreme merit and of the powers of the young and accomplished orator.

The President, Dr. BARNARD, then read aloud the names of the honor men as follows:

SENIORS.—*Three Honor Classes, arranged in the order of merit within each Class.*—First Honor Class—Augustus C. Merriam, Daniel Lord, Jr. Second Honor Class—Augustus Talbot, Wm. Augustus Hooker, A. Floyd Delafield, Henry Croswell Tuttle, Julian Tappan Davies. Third Honor Class—Willard Parker, Jr., Thomas M. Blossom, George Putnam Smith, Wm. Jameson Thomson, Stephen Dover Stephens, Jr., Ed. Clark Houghton, James Manning Bruce.

JUNIORS.—*Three Honor Classes, arranged in alphabetic order within.*—First Honor Class—George Barent Johnson, James McNamee, Cadwalader Evans Ogden, Julius Sachs, A. Ernest Vanderpoel. Second Honor Class—Samuel Appleton Blatchford, Antoine L. Foster, Wm. Halsey Ingersoll, Henry Demarest Lloyd, J. Henry Work. Third Honor Class—James Baker, Jr., George Duyckinck, Giraud Graham, Clarence M. Hyde, Rudolph August Witthaus.

SOPHOMORES.—*Two Honor Classes, arranged in alphabetic order within each class.*—First Honor Class—Isaac Adler, Benjamin Howell Campbell, Frederic De Peyster Foster, Talmadge Woodward Foster, Andrew Jackson Gilhooly, John Duncan Quackenbos, George Lockhart Rives, Wm. James Milligan Sloane. Second Honor Class—Wm. Thompson Buckley, Joseph Bayley Halsey, Ed. Schermerhorn Mead, Wm. Mitchell, Jr., John McLean Nash, John Steward, Jr., Horace Holden Thayer.

FRESHMAN.—*One Honor Class, Arranged in Alphabetic Order.*—Charles Gustavus Adams, Evelyn Bartow, Jacob Bininger, Frederick Gray Conkling, Henry Drisler, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Wm. Dudley Foulke, Edward John Hallock, George Webster Heasley, William Berrian Hooper, Robert Henry Hunt, Wm. Emile Iselin, Harry Madison Jones, Edward Q. Keasbey, Herman Koppe, John Henry Livingston, David B. Ogden, Chas. Augustus Peabody, Jr., Edward Tillon, Theodosius Stevens Tyng, Edward Francis Weeks, Theniord Woodhull.

The Trustee prizes for excellence in German were then awarded to—In the more advanced class:

First—Geo. Barent Johnson.
Second—Henry Drisler.
In the less advanced class:
First—Andrew Jackson Gilhooly and Geo. Lockhart Reves.

The seminary prize in Greek was awarded to Edward Clarke Houghton, and the alumni prize to Augustus Chapman Merriam.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the graduating class: Marshall Bell, Louis Edward Binsse, Thomas Monahan Blossom, Clarence Brainerd, James Manning Bruce, Nathan Robins Carter, Julian Tappan Davies, Augustus Floyd Delafield, Moses Downs Getty, William Augustus Hooker, Edward Clark Houghton, Daniel Lord, Jr.; Theodore Holmes McNamee, Edward Ward Malloy, Augustus Chapman Merriam, Frank Ames Mullany, Edward Holland Nicoll, William Parker, Jr.; William Bleecker Potter, William Edwin Smalley, George Putnam Smith, Stephen Dover Stephens, Jr.; Horace Stetson, Augustus Talbot, Richmond Talbot, William Jameson Thomson, Henry Croswell Tuttle, Martin Van Buren, James Moore Wayne, Henry Augustus Whiting, John Fritz Wissmann, Graham Youngs.

And the degree of Master of Arts on James H. Aldrich, 1863, Wm. C. Binns, Thos. T. Boyce, Charles F. Clarke, Freeman Clarkson, C. F. Eagle, George W. Ferguson, W. R. Fisher, Randall C. Hall, R. M. Henry, Stephen F. Holmes, H. A. Hurlbut, Jr., Peter A. Jay, William Scott Leggat, Lewis H. Lighthipe, Le Grand Lockwood, Wm. M. Martin, Dan. Marvin, S. A. McDonald, B. McQuesten, James Murray, Hiram H. Nazro, Thos. B. Newby, George H. Owen, Henry Yates Satterlee, C. W. Terrett, S. H. Thayer, Jr.; R. L. Tucker, Frank R. Van Buren, Fred. B. Van Kleeck, Willard Parker Worster; Henry C. Bolton, 1862; R. L. Morris, 1860; Stewart L. Woodford, 1854.

The degree of S. T. D. upon Right Rev. Charles T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; Rev. James Mulchahey, Rector of Grace Church, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, Assistant Bishop elect of Wisconsin, Rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, New-York.

And of LL. D. upon Rev Abner Jackson, President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and Hon. Charles P. Kirtland, counsellor-at-law, N. Y.

At the conclusion of the conferring of the degrees, and the performance of the "Sicilian Vespers" by the orchestra, the valedictory poem was read by Mr. GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, who, at its conclusion, received the accustomed favors from the ladies.

The exercises concluded with the benediction.

A New Swindle in Spiritualism Exposed—A Dressmaker Arrested on a Charge of Petit Larceny—Curious Statements Made by Her Counsel.

On Tuesday evening, Officer BANTA, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Mrs. ISABELLA BODLEY, a dressmaker by occupation, and residing on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, on a charge of petit larceny preferred against her by RICHARD D. GOODWIN, of No. 814 Broadway, who has figured rather extensively of late in spiritualist circles and also as President of an Anti-Fenian organization. The woman was brought to the Mercer-street Station-house, and there examined by Capt. CAFFREY in relation to the charge. Mrs. BODLEY's representations and statements were of such a character that the Captain felt very much inclined to discharge her, but his duty did not permit. The prisoner was kept in custody at the station-house all Tuesday night, and yesterday morning she was brought before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The complainant, however, failed to put in an appearance, but he was compelled to appear before the Court during the afternoon session. When the case came up GOODWIN stated that he wished to make a complaint against the prisoner for grand larceny in stealing a gold bracelet, four gold rings, a quantity of silk ribbon and some floss silks, valued at $30. Owing to his negligence in not bringing the owners of a portion of the property alleged to have been stolen, the complaint was narrowed down to that of petit larceny, for the theft of three gold rings, valued at $20.

While the affidavit of the complainant was being made out the counsel for the accused made the following explanation to the Magistrate. It appears that on Sunday evening last a party of ladies and gentlemen, who resided at the same house with Mrs. BODLEY, proceeded to No. 814 Broadway to witness a series of spiritual manifestations, as advertised in the following card:

"The very marvelous Miss ELLA VANWIE is now in this City, giving public manifestations of spirit power every day in the week, at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 814 Broadway, above Eleventh-street.

Miss E. V. will submit to the most rigid investigation by the scientific and Christian world. She claims to be ignorant of the cause of the wonderful manifestations given through her as a medium, but firmly believes they are all caused by disembodied spirits, whom she sees, feels and speaks with as distinctly as with human beings. She is tied and untied by spirits; no lock or bolt can hold her; musical instruments of various kinds are played upon; hands, faces, feet, legs and arms are frequently shown to the audience; also feathers, flowers, ribbons, laces, jewelry, &c., are shown, and often presented to the mystified assembly.

Miss V. has been a strict living member of a Christian church from childhood; she cannot believe that evil spirits or devils control her, but that "it is God that worketh in her to will and to do of His own good will and pleasure," according to the teachings of Christ and his apostles.

"Truth-seekers" are invited to see, feel and hear for themselves. Truly, we live in a wonderful age. "Man, know thyself," the relationship to Almighty God, Father of all.

Tickets of Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents."

These wonderful manifestations and experiments consisted in binding the medium with cords, the last knot being locked with a padlock, she first undergoing a search by a committee of ladies. After being placed in a box, the medium will reappear with the bands all loose, and in her hands a bracelet and a quantity of ribbon and other articles, which the searching committee had been unable to detect about her person when they examined her. On Sunday night, Mrs. BODLEY and a Mrs. ADAMS were appointed the committee of investigation, and they discovered in their search the bracelet, rings and ribbons on the person of "Miss VANWIE." They went before the audience and exhibited these articles, but declined to explain where they had been found. Considerable confusion ensued among the deluded audience, amidst which the bracelet, rings and other articles were scattered on the floor, and some of them were lost. The magistrate concluded that the matter had better go before the Court of Special Sessions, and admitted the accused to bail to answer the charge made against her. Col. GOODWIN was also required to give bail for his appearance at the approaching trial.

The National Steam Navigation Company.

The National Steam Navigation Company, owing to the presence of cholera on board of three of the nine steamers of their line, have been subjected not only to serious loss thereby, but to that which grieves them still more, sensation attacks upon themselves and against the character of their vessels—attacks which do not even claim to cover their origin to exclusive ground of complaint, but seem rather to have been suggested merely by the desire on the part of enterprising journals to make the most of a new sensation, no matter who might suffer by their redundant imaginings and verbosity.

The steamers of this line, as is well known, are of immense capacity, built expressly for the emigrant and freight trade, after the best models, and have been the objects of the repeated complimentary mention of the Press, both here and in Europe, and frequently of the passengers at the close of the trips. That it was exceedingly unfortunate for the line that the cholera should first show itself at this port on board the *England* and the *Virginia*, is unquestionable, but it has not been shown by investigation that it was owing in any way to neglect of the Company or of the ships' officers that this calamity occurred, and it is scarcely fair to persecute this enterprising Company for a state of things beyond their foresight and out of the limit of their control.

When the *Helvetia* arrived at Queenstown, and it was discovered she had cholera on board, (which showed itself three hours after sailing,) it is known that she put back to Liverpool, landed her passengers, and on a meeting of the Board of Management, it was determined for the present to receive no more German emigrants as passengers by the line, as it was concluded that by these, and these only, was the disease conveyed on board their vessels. To provide for the transport of the Germans who still crowded the quays of Liverpool, and doubtless to do well in a business sense thereby, the steamers *Peruvian* and *Union* were chartered by respectable Liverpool merchants, and consigned to gentlemen of like character here. Neither of these vessels had been in the emigrant trade before this trip, and yet they came into New-York Bay with cholera on board, showing clearly that the cholera was not of the ship, but of the passengers, and of that one class of passengers, among whom it first showed evidence of its existence. The steamers which have since arrived, belonging to the line, have not had a single case of sickness of any kind on board. The *Erin* brought 1,070 steerage passengers. The *Queen*, which now lies at Pier No. 47, North River, when last here was the object of attack, which, if not malicious, was ill-judged, as all who know the Captain and officers of the fine steamer know their ability to keep their vessel in perfect order, and the pride it gives them to do so. On his return to England, last trip, Capt. GROGAN received a complimentary testimonial from the passengers generally, setting forth his ever watchful attention to the comfort of his passengers, in steerage and in cabin, concluding with the following words: "We at the same time cannot refrain from eulogizing the discipline on board, and the neatness, cleanliness and order (almost amounting to perfection) in which everything is kept in and about the vessel."

The *Queen* has now just discharged her cargo and is open for the inspection of all comers. While she is next to the *Great Eastern*, the longest if not the largest steamer afloat, she is as clean from truck to keel and from stem to stern as a yacht upon reviewing day.

If by encouraging competition we are to have cheaper freights and rates of passage between the United States and Europe, it behooves us to deal fairly with all enterprises tending in this direction. It can subserve no good end to sacrifice truth to sensation, and must always to right minds be a pleasanter task to say a kind and truthful thing than an unkind one of questionable veracity, such as were the wholesale attacks against the steamers of the National Steam Navigation Company.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal took place yesterday, through Mr. J. H. DRAPER, auctioneer. The attendance was not as large as usual, but the bidding was spirited and prices advanced slightly.

The following are the figures:

8,500 tons lump coal	$6 25 @ $6 40
4,500 tons steamer coal	6 62½ @ 6 87
2,500 tons grate coal	6 75 @ 7 00
3,500 tons egg coal	6 90 @ 7 00
6,000 tons stove coal	7 00 @ 7 25
4,000 tons chestnut coal	5 70 @ 5 85
29,000 tons.	

The following prices were obtained at the sale in May last:

Lump coal	$6 12½ @ $6 25
Steamer coal	6 37½ @ 6 50
Grate coal	6 50 @ 6 62
Egg coal	6 50 @ 6 75
Stove coal	6 50 @ 6 75
Chestnut coal	5 50 @ 5 70

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—THOS. GILLEN, a laborer employed in removing bricks from a pile in Lispenard-street, slipped and fell to the pavement, being seriously injured. He was removed to his residence at the corner of Canal and Baxter streets. An explosion occurred yesterday afternoon at BAHL's torpedo manufactory, No. 209 Centre-street, resulting in a boy named D. FRANCIS TURNER, residing at No. 22 Clinton-street, being seriously injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. JOHANNA HURLEY had one of her legs broken by being knocked down at the corner of Hudson and King streets, by a coach driven by PETER KIERNEY. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. MARK BLACKBURN, while intoxicated, fell down at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue A, and broke one of his legs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. CHAS. MURPHY, also, while intoxicated, fell in Nineteenth-street, near Second-avenue, and severely injured his head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. WM. DOWD, aged 3, fell from the fourth-story window of premises at the corner of Twentieth-street and Avenue A, and received injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. DENNIS O'CONNOR, aged 48, while at work at a new building in Lispenard-street, near Church, fell through a tier of beams and was severely injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 94 Baxter-street. MARY HIGGINS, aged 35, who resides at No. 302 Ninth-street, while sleeping at an open window, fell out and was fearfully injured. EDWARD WELSH, residing in Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, while driving a coach through the Bowery, fell off the box at the corner of Fourth-street, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. JOHN A. FOSTER, of No. 265 Fourth-avenue, while riding a horse in Sixth-avenue, near Eleventh-street, fell to the pavement and sustained severe injuries to his head.

CITY MISSION.—On Tuesday evening the City Mission held a meeting in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, Fifty-fifth-street, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presiding. Several of the missionaries made statements of their visiting from house to house, of their mission meetings, of wretchedness relieved, of widows and orphans befriended, of sick soldiers aided, and of the progress of the work of evangelization generally. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, the Superintendent of Missions, said the one great object of the City Mission is to preach Christ, and our missionaries are going about every day telling the story of the cross, and our mission stations are open day and night, where all may come and welcome, and hear the simple truth as it is in Jesus. We have found that the people are accessible, and that they will gladly attend upon the means of grace we have provided. Rev. E. A. LITTREDGE, the pastor of the church, said we are greatly obliged to the City Mission for this visit, and are rejoiced at the evidences of your prosperity. Our Church desire to share in this blessed work, and we expect soon to open a mission station in a needy part of our own field. And this visiting from house to house is a most Christlike employment, and richly repays the visitor. I have been greatly cheered this very day in visiting a poor family in the top of a tenant-house. Among the figures of the month's work we note: 10,505 missionary visits, 435 meetings, 104 temperance pledges, 822 persons to churches and missions, 176 Bibles and Testaments given, and 74,799 tracts distributed.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of JOHN BALDWIN, of No. 18 Morris-st. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was at work at Pier No. 9 North River, and being under the influence of liquor, interfered between THOMAS COUGHLIN, his employer, and another gentleman. Some harsh words were uttered, and a scuffle occurred between the three men. During the struggle deceased fell heavily on the dock. DENNIS MALONEY, foreman for COUGHLIN, endeavored to separate the combatants, and, it is alleged, struck deceased in the mouth causing him to fall. BALDWIN was removed to his residence, where he lingered in an unconscious state until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired. MALONEY was arrested by Roundsman MCKELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Several witnesses testified to the fact that the deceased was excited and partially intoxicated, and that both COUGHLIN and his foreman were endeavoring to remove him and the other man from the dock. Dr. ROBINSON, Deputy Coroner, made a *post-mortem* examination, and gave it as his opinion that death was caused by congestion of the brain. He found a quantity of extravasated blood over the surface of the brain, but he failed to detect any fracture of the skull. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by compression of the brain, caused by a fall. The prisoner was accordingly discharged from custody. Deceased was 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

CASES OF SUN-STROKE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER at No. 123 First-avenue, over the remains of JACOB OBERER, a laboring man, whose death was the result of sun-stroke. Deceased was a native of Switzerland, and 48 years of age. Coroner GOVER also held an inquest on the body of FRANK HAND, a laborer in the coal-yard on the corner of Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, who died from the effects of the heat. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, and has recently arrived in this country. Verdicts of death from *coup de soleil* were rendered in both these cases. A man named GEORGE ROBINSON, and 33 years of age, was prostrated yesterday by the heat in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. The Coroner was duly notified to hold an inquest. MATHEW CREGAN was overpowered by the sun's rays yesterday afternoon, while at work at the foot of West Twenty-third-street. He was removed to the Jews' Hospital for treatment. An unknown man fell down in Houston-street, near Sullivan, yesterday afternoon, so completely overpowered by the heat that he expired soon after being removed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Deceased was apparently about 35 years of age. A man named JOHN HICKEY, residing at corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-first-street was also prostrated by the heat, being cared for by the Twenty-third Precinct Police.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—About 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Officer HOYLAND, of the Thirtieth Precinct, saw a suspicious looking man leaving the residence of Mr. WM. BOUCK, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, having in his possession an apparently well filled bag. On seeing the officer the fellow endeavored to escape over the rocks and through the swamps in the vicinity, but was finally overhauled. On searching the bag it was found to contain a quantity of clothing, three watches and a gold ring. In the possession of the prisoner was also found $60 in money. The articles and the money were subsequently claimed by Mr. BOUCK, and CHRISTIAN ROHSBURG, a boarder. The prisoner gave the name of WM. PERCIVAL, is 20 years of age, and a native of this City. He was committed for trial by Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Court.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—SOLOMON HARRIS, a German tailor, residing at No. 374 Grand-street, was arrested by Detectives FARLAY and ELDRIDGE yesterday on a charge of having committed the burglary at No. 476 Broadway, on the afternoon of the 1st inst., as previously reported in the TIMES, when a padlock on the door was wrenched off and about $600 worth of ladies fancy parasols and silk scarfs were stolen, being the property of Madame CHARLOTTE THOMIE. When HARRIS was arrested, a portion of the missing property was found in his possession. The prisoner was yesterday brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Court, and a complaint was made against him by FREDERICK DE PLAUGUE, who stated in his affidavit that the accused had acknowledged giving away seventeen of the stolen scarfs. HARRIS was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

FIRE IN WATTS-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon flames were discovered on the roof of No. 16 Watts-street, a building occupied by LUCINDA ALEXANDER and THOMAS TOMPKINS, the fire having been caused by a spark from the chimney falling on the heated shingles. The firemen succeeded in speedily extinguishing the flames, the roof and attic floors only being destroyed. Mrs. ALEXANDER estimates her loss at $300; insured in the Pacific and Brevoort Insurance Companies. The loss sustained by Mr. TOMPKINS is about $500; no insurance. The building, owned by BENJAMIN CHRISTIE, is damaged to the extent of $1,500; covered by insurance. No. 14 is occupied by four or five families, and is slightly damaged; aggregate loss in furniture, $300.

THE BROAD-STREET ARSON CASE.—An examination was held yesterday before Justice HOGAN in the alleged arson case at No. 14 Broad-street. Mr. AUGUSTUS MORRO, the proprietor of the premises, was arrested some time since on suspicion, but was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. At the examination yesterday it was proved by the defence that the accused was at his residence, No. 177 Court-street, Brooklyn, at 7:15 o'clock on the evening of the fire, and remained there up to 9:30 o'clock. Counsel for the defence not being prepared to proceed further, asked for an adjournment, which was granted, the further hearing being set down for to-day.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—Officer WOOLSEY, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM H. CALBOW, Jr., a travelling agent, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by his employer, FREDERICK VILMAR, of No. 366 Broadway. In his affidavit before Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Court, the complainant stated that he had entrusted the prisoner with $5,300 worth of hair goods for disposal during his trip, and he charged him with having appropriated $500 of the money so realized, and further stated that he had confessed the fact. The prisoner, who is 21 years of age, and of respectable appearance, was remanded for examination.

DROWNING CASES.—A private watchman named LETTS, employed on board the yacht *Norman*, lying in the East River, off the foot of Ninety-eighth-street, accidentally fell overboard on Tuesday evening and was drowned. The body was not recovered.... The body of MICHAEL HUGHES, aged 9 years, who was accidentally drowned on Friday last, was recovered yesterday afternoon in the North River, at the foot of Thirteenth-street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

FOUND DEAD.—Shortly after 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, CHARLES DUNEMLIN, a cook employed in SALOHI's restaurant, No. 44 University-place, was found quite dead in the cellar. He had been missed from the kitchen some time previous. An inquest will be held to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Mandamus—Appeal in Cases Transferred Under the Fourth Section of the Act of July 1, 1864—Appeal Will Lie from a Judgment of the Circuit and that Court is Directed to Allow It.

The United States ex rel. the Attorney-General, Petitioner, vs. The Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, Tenth Circuit.—This was a petition for *mandamus* to compel the Judges of the Circuit Court named to allow an appeal to the Government to this Court. The facts in the case are stated in the opinion of the Court.

By the Court—Mr. Justice NELSON delivering the opinion: The question in this case is, whether or not an appeal lies from the decree of the Circuit Court, which has been rendered under the fourth section of the act of Congress, passed July 1, 1864. The provision is that whenever the District Judge of any one of the District Courts of the United States for California

is interested in any land, the claim to which under the act of 1851 is pending before him, an appeal from the Board of Commissioners, the said District Court shall order the case to be transferred to the Circuit Court, which Court shall thereupon take jurisdiction and determine the same.

The said District Courts may also order a transfer to the said Circuit Court of any other cases arising under said act, pending before them affecting the title to lands within the corporate limits of any city or town, and in such cases both the District and Circuit Judges may sit.

In the present case an appeal was pending in the District Court for the Northern District of California from a decree of the Board of Land Commissioners, and was transferred from the District Court to the Circuit under the above provision. It was there heard and decided, and the United States, represented by the Attorney-General, which claims to be aggrieved by the decree, applied in due form to the Court for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which application, after full consideration, was denied, on the ground that upon a true construction of the above fourth section no appeal had been provided for.

The question is a nice one in practice, and is not without its difficulties.

The section itself does not provide for an appeal, and, unless the case is governed by some general law, or established practice of the Court derived from acts of Congress, the right of appeal cannot be maintained.

By the 22d section of the Judiciary Act, in connection with the Act of March 3, 1803, all judgments and decrees in civil actions, and in suits in equity in a Circuit Court, brought there by original process, or removed there from Courts of the several States, or brought there by appeal from a District Court, may be reëxamined, and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court. It is said that the present case was not brought into the Circuit by an appeal from the District Court, and hence is not within the provision.

The case, as we have seen, comes into the Circuit under the 4th section of the Act of 1864, not by appeal, but by an order of the District Court transferring it to the Circuit.

This fourth section was taken from, or part of it, at least, is but a transcript of the eleventh section of an act of Congress passed May 8, 1792. The act provided that in all suits and actions in any District Court of the United States in which it shall appear that the Judge is in any way interested, or has been counsel for either party, it shall be his duty to cause the fact to be entered in the minutes of his court, and order an authenticated copy thereof, with all the proceedings in the suit, to the next Circuit Court, which Court shall thereupon take cognizance of the case, and hear and determine the same. And a similar provision will be found in the act of March 2, 1809, (2 U. S. St., p. 534,) in case of the disability of the District Judge to perform the duties of his office during such disability. The cases are transferred by the clerk on the order of the Circuit Judge. And a like provision is found in the act of March 3, 1821, (3 U. S. St., p. 643,) in case of the relationship of the Judge to either of the parties to the suit.

Now, these acts, as will be seen from their date, have been in force from an early period, and it has never been doubted but that the judgments and decrees rendered in the Circuit Court were subject to be reëxamined, reversed, or affirmed by the Supreme Court, as in any other case under the 22d section of the Judiciary Act. A case was before us at the present term that had been transferred to the Circuit under the Act of 1792.

The law providing for the transfer of the case from the District Court to the Circuit, was regarded as enlarging the cases provided for in the 22d section; and virtually incorporated therein a removal by transfer, when thus authorized, to the Circuit, in addition to the cases of removal by appeal as provided for in that section.

It will be observed that this fourth section of the act of 1864 provides for a compulsory transfer only in the case of an interest of the Judge in the land in controversy. But suppose he has been counsel in the cause, or disabled by sickness, or by reason of relationship to either of the parties, this fourth section does not provide for the disability. The cases were, however, already provided for by the acts of 1792, 1809 and 1821, and they are peremptory, that on application of the counsel of either party the case shall be transferred to the Circuit Court. The construction, therefore, contended for, would present the singular inconsistency of a denial of an appeal, in case of the interest of the Judge in the subject-matter of the controversy; but its allowance in case of a transfer, when he had been counsel in the cause, or general disability to discharge his duties, or in case of relationship to either of the parties.

The remaining clause of this section makes it optional with the Judge to transfer other causes arising under the act of 1851, affecting the title to lands within the corporate limits of a city or town, and then both Judges may sit.

But whether the transfer is optional or compulsory, cannot vary its legal effect. If made at all, it must be by the authority of the fourth section—by the authority of law—the same as in the case of interest of counsel, or general disability of the Judge, or from relationship, and falls within the practice applicable to these cases.

This clause is subject to an additional objection; for, as the transfer is optional, and may be granted or not, if the decree or judgment of the Circuit Court is not matter of appeal, or writ of error, whether any appeal be permitted or not in the case, is within the power of the District Judge. If he retains the case and determines it, an appeal, it is admitted, lies; if he transfers the case, and the decree or judgment is in the Circuit, it must be denied. We think Congress could hardly have intended this result. It places the right of an appeal not on the judgment of the Circuit Judge who rendered it, but in the discretion of the Judge of the District Court.

It is urged that the proceedings under the act of 1851, concerning California land titles, are special, and are not to be regarded as cases either in law or equity. The law is general, and concerns the title to the whole of the real property of the State. Many of the provisions of this law are taken from the act of May 26, 1824, which provided for the trial of claims under imperfect Spanish and French grants in the State of Missouri before the district Judge of that district. These were grants under the protection of the treaty of San Ildefonzo. The proceedings were informal, like those under the act of 1851. The claims were to be determined according to the law of nations, the stipulations of the treaty, the several acts of Congress in relation thereto, the laws and ordinances of the Government from which the titles were derived. The proceedings were regarded as in the nature of a proceeding in equity, though the analogy was not very close, the decision on the claim being in the form of a decree.

The proceedings under the act of 1851, we think, should be regarded in the same light—in the nature of a proceeding in equity. The form of the decision has always been in conformity thereto. An appeal is the appropriate mode of bringing the case up to the Appellate Court for review, and such has been the uniform practice under the act.

Upon the whole, our conclusion is, that an appeal lies in behalf of the United States.

Mr. Justice Field dissented, writing an opinion, the substance of which will appear hereafter.

Wall-street Operation—Verdict against a Stock Speculator.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 27.

Before Hon. Martin Grover, Justice, and a Jury.

William B. and Charles Jauden vs. *Josiah W. Butler.*—The plaintiffs, who are stock commission brokers, brought an action against the defendant, who is a stock speculator, to recover the sum of about $4,000, which they allege is the amount they lost on one hundred shares of Fort Wayne, which they bought by his order, on the 6th April, 1864, on a margin of $1,000. The plaintiffs claimed that they bought the stock for Mr. Butler on condition that he should keep his margin good; that about the 16th day of April, they attempted to find Mr. Butler, but could not; that the stock market began to fall so rapidly thereafter that they were forced to sell the stock to save themselves, at par, to a Mr. Heminway; that they informed Mr. Butler as soon as they could find him, which was on the 20th April, when he said, "All right."

The defendant, however, denied this, but testified that he directed the plaintiffs to send in the stock to Messrs. P. & F. Jauden at 150, and that in consequence of their neglecting to do so, the loss had occurred. He further denied ever having ratified the sale, but testified that he had repudiated the sale as soon as he had heard of it, and had demanded back his margin of $1,000.

Quite a conflict of evidence occurred in almost every material point.

The chief discussion was on the question of the nature of the legal relation existing between the parties. The counsel for the plaintiffs said that it was merely the relation of consigner and consignee, or principal and factor; and the counsel for defendant claiming that it was that of pledger and pledgee, and that, therefore, the plaintiffs had no right to sell the stock until they had given the defendant notice of the time and place of sale.

The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel on both sides, decided that if the Jury believed that the defendant agreed to keep his margin good, and did not do so, then the plaintiffs had the right to sell out the stock without notice. If, however, the Jury believe that the plaintiffs agreed to carry the stock, and nothing was said about margin being kept good, then the verdict should be for the defendant.

The Jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

Edwin M. Wight and Henry S. Bennett, attorneys for plaintiffs; Larned and Ira D. Warren, Esq., attorneys for defendant.

Difficulties in the Irish Presbyterian Church—A Curious Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 27.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Teh Irish Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York et al. vs. *Henry C. Bowen and Theodore McNamee.*—The complaint of the plaintiffs sets out that in 1852, at a congregational meeting called for other purposes, and presided over by the pastor, a resolution was passed by six of the Trustees of the church, with the aid of the women and children, authorizing the sale of the church at or near the corner of Greene and Canal streets, in this City, for $29,000. On the strength of this resolution, a contract was made with Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, by which they were to purchase the property at the price above named. An order was subsequently obtained from the Court authorizing the sale. Afterward, in the same year, one Keilty and others commenced a suit by misnomer against the Trustees, as a Board, and not as individuals, to obtain an injunction. Judge Roosevelt, in March, 1854, rendered judgment for plaintiffs. In January, 1863, Bowen & McNamee commenced an action for specific performance in the Superior Court, on which a decree was obtained against the Trustees. From this the latter appealed ultimately to the Court of Appeals, and to perfect the appeal the Trustees were obliged to deliver to the Clerk of the Superior Court a deed of the premises in *escrow*. The latter action is still pending in the Court of Appeals. The present action is brought by the Church and nineteen of the corporators for an injunction against Bowen & McNamee, to restrain them from proceeding in their action in the Appellate Court and to vacate the order for the sale of the premises and proceedings growing out of it.

The motion was yesterday by P. Y. Cutler, Esq., for plaintiff, and Messrs. Evarts and Choate for defendants.

The Injunction Against the Board of Health in the Shell-Lime Burning Case—Argument on the Motion for a Permanent Injunction—Proceedings not Concluded.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 27.

Before Justice McCunn.

Charles H. Reynolds vs. *The Board of Health, The Board of Police Commissioners, &c.*—The argument on the motion made by plaintiff to make the temporary injunction order permanent was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court. The previous proceedings have been published in our columns. Mr. Carter, for the plaintiff, commenced the argument by saying that among the multitude of theories of government there have always been two rival and opposite, the true antipodes of each other. The one in view of the evils arising from a multiplicity of laws, and of the difficulty of making laws to suit unforeseen cases, seeks to find the perfect ruler, and bestows absolute power upon him. The rest have nothing to do but to obey his will. The other theory, in view of the impossibility of finding many human beings in any reasonable approximation to a perfect ruler, frames a code of laws, and requires obedience to them alone. The magistrate is but the minister of the laws. His will of itself is powerless. Actual Governments have never adopted either of these theories exclusively; but the Anglo-Saxon race on both continents has always embraced the main features of the second. "A Government of laws, and not of men," is the fundamental idea of English and American liberty. The first theory is supported among abstract reasoners by the great name of Plato: but it has been reserved for the authors of this Metropolitan Health Board Act to make the most radical application of it to actual affairs ever known under what are called free governments. Under a "government of laws," the duties and the rights of the citizen are defined by the laws. He knows beforehand what he may do and what he must abstain from doing, and in general the only mode of securing obedience to the laws is by exacting the prescribed penalty for their violation. Under our free systems there are three separate departments in the administration of government, and these are carefully made independent of each other. One body of men makes the laws, another enforces the execution of them, and a third construes and declares them. Under the absolute system these three functions are united in the same breast, and constitute resistless concentration of force which operates as a blessing, or a terrific curse, according to the will and motive which animates the despot. The leading purpose of our written constitutions is not so much to limit and restrain the exercise of power (though this is a part of the design) as to distribute it among independent bodies of men in order that they may operate as a check and restraint upon each other. To borrow the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "both departments must concur to work iniquity before the people can be made to mourn, and in bitterness to curse their Government." The act in question is a thorough practical adoption of the absolute theory of Government, and is in its nature and in its whole substance in irreconcilable conflict, not only with the Constitution of this State, but with the principles of all Constitutional Government. This is manifest, without going into details, from its striking and pervading features. Although it proceeds upon the supposition that the law in relation to nuisances, and to the public health, stands in need of large additions, and much revision, it nevertheless makes almost no addition or revision; but commits the whole subject matter to the "Board" which it creates. The citizen is not instructed in the least as to his duties or his rights, but is turned over to the wisdom or the folly, as the case may be, of the "Board," and is enjoined to obey whatever they may order. It boldly abandons an impracticable chimera—the notion of a distribution of power among the three great departments, and concentrates all legislative, executive and judicial functions in one body. If any legislation should be necessary to protect the public health the Board is to legislate. (See section 20). Again the Board is to execute all existing laws, and all that it may hereafter enact. (See section 14.) If any case should arise not precisely covered by any law or regulations of its own, it may make an order suited to that particular case. (Section 14.) It might be thought that the powers thus far enumerated, would be sufficiently ample. But had the grant of authority stopped here, the act, as an instrument of tyranny, would have been left quite incomplete. The action of the "Board" would have been subject to judicial examination and control. The framers of the act have, therefore, ousted the Courts of their jurisdiction and attempted to erect the "Board" into a judicial tribunal, and made it the final and conclusive judge of its own acts. (Sections 14 and 31.) We can scarcely believe, when we read that this "Board" may pull a man's house down about his ears, or compel him to discontinue an honest occupation, by which alone he can earn subsistence for himself and his family, without paying him a dollar by way of compensation; and that it can take such action merely upon the strength of its own opinion, without even an *ex parte* affidavit to justify it, and with no support whatever, except "what it shall regard as sufficient proof." Yet this is true, (section 14.) And here the argument might stop; for it would seem to be a waste of words to go into details to show that an act which annihilates the principle of the distribution of the supreme power, and bestows it without limitation or restraint upon one body, can be in any of its parts in harmony with a Constitution which exists mainly for the purpose of preserving such distribution. But the act in question may be subjected to a closer examination. The provisions of the 14th section, relating to a hearing before the "Board," and those of the 31st section declaring that all the acts, proceedings and orders of the Board shall be deemed to be judicial in their nature, either do or do not constitute the "Board" a court or *quasi* judicial body, competent to pass upon the questions, What is a nuisance? and What is dangerous to life and health? It is one of the multitude of absurd conditions in this act, that declares all the acts, proceedings and orders of the Board to be judicial, when the larger part of them are plainly and certainly ministerial. Let us take the latter branch of the alternative, namely: that the Board is not in fact erected into a court capable of passing judgment upon the question of nuisance. On this supposition the act in question is an unlimited and terrific license to this Board to take and destroy private property without "due process of law," contrary to the provisions of article I., section 6, of the Constitution of the State. Under the power given by the 14th section of the act, any building may be torn down, personal property to any unlimited amount may be taken from the possession of the owner and even destroyed. Indeed, it is difficult to say what, in the way of the taking and destruction of property, may not be done. And all this is to be done with no other warrant than this act of the Legislature, and without the pretence of any process of law, "due" or otherwise; for nothing is better settled than that the mere fiat of the Legislature is not "due process of law." Should it be argued that what is a nuisance cannot be property, or that at all events the abatement of it is not an infringement of any right of property, this, too, may be granted; but the answer is that this legislative license to take and remove property is not limited to what is in fact a nuisance, or dangerous to life and health, but extends to everything that is such "in the opinion of the Board." If it is argued that it is tantamount to a legislative declaration that everything is in fact a nuisance, or dangerous to life and health, which is such in the opinion of the Board, the answer is that such declaration is utterly void and irrelevant as being wholly beyond the legislative power. What among existing articles of property is a nuisance, is a judicial question purely; and the Legislature has not a scintilla of judicial power. And this is the precise difficulty of this law in the aspect in which we are now examining it, namely, that it is a plain attempt by the Legislature to exercise judicial power. A legislative declaration that the business now carried on by A B is a nuisance, and authorizing its abatement, must be conceded by all to be utterly void, as being a usurpation of judicial power. Does it help the matter at all if the Legislature, instead of directly declaring a certain existing thing a nuisance, declares that everything which in the opinion of John Jones is a nuisance, is such in fact? Again, said counsel, it is conceded that what is a nuisance *in fact*, any private person may lawfully abate by private force; and what any private citizen may rightfully do, the Legislature may make it the duty of a public officer to do. But in either instance the person abating the nuisance does so at his peril. Counsel continued at length, and with much ability, to elaborate this point of his argument. He argued that the duties of such a Board as this were and should be ministerial, not judicial. He read that section of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." What is due process of law? And again private property is placed in the Constitution in the same category with life and liberty, and if the Legislature can pass an act to-day, taking any man's property, to-morrow they may on the same principle pass a law depriving men of their liberty or their lives "without due process of law." And then again it was a question of fact as to what was and what was not a nuisance, and that question must be decided by a judicial tribunal. Under the next point counsel argued that this Board was not in any sense a judicial tribunal, and proceeded to state the necessary legal requisites of a Court. First. It must be impartially constituted; it must have a Judge, a prosecutor, parties to the action, and there must be testimony of some kind. Second. Jurisdiction must have been acquired by a process, or some notice equivalent to a process, over the person and over the subject-matter of the litigation. Third. The trial must precede the judgment. Fourth. There must be a jury, or the right to a jury, in all that class of cases where, at the formation of our State Government, the right of trial by jury was guaranteed. Fifth. The accused must be confronted by the witnesses produced against him, to the end that he may exercise the right of cross-examination. Sixth. The ordinary rules must be observed; witnesses must testify upon oath in open court, and the defendant or person accused must have the right to compulsory process, such as the writ of subpœna, to compel the attendance of his witnesses. Counsel continued at great length to illustrate and enforce the several points under this head, and cited numerous authorities, both in this country and in England, to strengthen his positions. Toward the close of his argument he alluded to the case of the plaintiff in this action. He would admit there were clouds of witnesses on either side; persons, all of them respectable no doubt, swearing in the affidavits exactly the reverse—the one side to the other. As to the nauseous gases and terrible stench which had been sworn to, counsel said the Manhattan Gas Company had their works in the immediate vicinity of the plaintiff's lime-shell establishment. Some of the witnesses had alleged that the noxious vapors, &c., were like unto the odor arising from decayed eggs. All chemists knew that the smell from that kind of eggs was the same as that of sulphureted hydrogen gas. He claimed with much earnestness that the stench complained of arose from the gas-works, and not from the premises of his client. Lime was almost odorless, and in some of its preparations was extensively used as a disinfectant.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's argument, Mr. George Bliss, in behalf of the Board of Health, argued the following points, referring the Court to numerous cases in the books under each separate point. He contended the injunction prayed for by the plaintiff could not be sustained. First, because an injunction will not lie against the Board of Health. Any errors it may commit are to be remedied in some other manner. Second, even if the Board of Health is wrong in its action, it amounts at most only to a mere trespass or tort, for the commission of which an injunction will not lie. Third, nor, assuming that the Board is wrong, can the injunction be sustained on any other ground—such as irreparable injury or the like. Fourth, but the proceedings of the Board were strictly regular. They conformed in every respect to the provisions of the law creating them. Fifth, the decision they arrived at is one that on the evidence before it, this Court must say was correct, or at any rate is not so manifestly incorrect that the Court will, *pendente lite*, enjoin the Board from carrying it out. Sixth, the act establishing the Board and the amendatory act, are Constitutional. (*Vide* Van Worremer *vs.* The Mayor; 14 Wend. 262; People ex rel. Savage *vs.* Board of Health; 33 Barbour, p. 344, &c.) Seventh, the class of cases to which this belongs is not one in which there is any right of trial by jury. Eighth, nor does the action of the Board affect the property of the plaintiff in any manner that is forbidden by the Constitution. Ninth, even if in some respects the law should be held to be unconstitutional, it clearly is not so as a whole, nor in its application as developed in this case. There is no question of want of notice, of illegal entry and search, of destruction of property, or anything of the kind. The plaintiff had notice, by what in substance, was an order to show cause; it was served on him personally; he called upon the President of the Board with reference to it, and the order, as finally made, simply requires him to so alter his mode of conducting his business that it shall not be a nuisance. His claim here is barely and simply that he shall not be interfered with in maintaining a nuisance. This, counsel thought, was a most unreasonable claim, and one that all good citizens ought to be ashamed to make.

Mr. Bliss was followed by Mr. Vanderpoel in behalf of the Board of Police Commissioners. The argument of the latter exhibited an extended investigation of the principles of law involved in this suit, but our space will not admit of its publication this morning. The case will resume this A. M., at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Tracy will make his argument, and Mr. Carter will close with a reply.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 27.

By Justice Ingraham.

Francis Vinton *vs.* Charlotte A. Wyms; motion denied without costs. Wm. Coleman et al. *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company; proceedings may be stayed on the appeal on the defendant's filing a bond with sureties in a penalty of $100,000. Same *vs.* Same; allowance ordered to plaintiffs, $2,000. Francis McCullough *vs.* Jno. T. Wouck; motion granted and reference ordered. Chas. G. Finney *vs.* Samuel Wisen; motion for attachment granted, unless defendant appears and submits to an examination as directed, and pays costs of this motion. James P. Fitch *vs.* Edward Waring; motion to dissolve injunction granted, costs to abide event. Aaron Lerenson *vs.* Philip Sterne et al.; motions denied with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to serve an answer in twenty days. Margaret T. Brush *vs.* Jesse N. Brush; motion granted. Jas. A. Dorr *vs.* Jno. W. Patterson; motion dismissed with $10 costs. In re. Thomas J. Storm, a supposed lunatic; order for commission to issue granted. Nathaniel Bloom et al. *vs.* Thomas Kirkpatrick; motion granted.

Daniel W. Whitney et al. *vs.* Randolpth W. Townsend; motion granted on payment of costs of the trial and of this motion, plaintiff stipulating to try at the next special term. R. R. Kennedy *vs.* Chas. C. Orcutt et al.; motion granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Isaac L. Hewitt et al. *vs.* Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company et al.; motion granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 27.

Before Justice McCunn.

Joseph M. Lane *vs.* John B. Borst; motion granted and receiver appointed. William H. M. Sanger *vs.* Simeon Bachrock; motion denied with $10 costs. John Kelly *vs.* Marvin J. Merchant; motion granted. Michael E. Wilson *vs.* Nathaniel M. Terry; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. Henry D. Brookman *vs.* Edward J. King; default opened on payment of costs; order to be settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Collier *vs.* Houseman; see memorandum. Lyon *vs.* Lyon; order for payment of $10 or counsel fee; proceedings to be stayed until paid. Morgan *vs.* Ashwell; motion denied. Cornell *vs.* Fraler; default opened.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 60, 62, 69, 73, 78, 83, 103, 114, 119, 128, 134, 125, 157, 159, 162, 168, 170, 171.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.* Adjourned for the term. *Part II.* Adjourned to Friday, when the calendar will consist of short causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Friday, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday next at 11 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 27, 1866.

$8,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	103¾	300 Spruce Hill C...b3	4½
3,000 do	103¾	100 Canton Co.	53¾
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	103½	200 Erie R.Pf.	74½
275,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	103	200 Hudson R. R.	110¾
2,000 do	103	70 Reading R.	108¾
5,000 do ......2d call	103	100 M. S. & N. I.	78¾
8,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 do......2d call	78½
1,000 do......3d Ser	102¾	800 Ill. Central R.	121
500 do	102¾	85 do	120¾
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	83¾
14,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	99	200 Chic. & N. W	30
5,000 do......x-Cou	76	100 do......b30	30¼
10,000 N. Car. 6s	84	100 do	30¼
10,000 do	84½	100 do...2d call b20	30½
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	82	100 do	30¼
		100 do......b30	30¼
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	102½	200 Chic. & N. W. P	59¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	27	600 do	59¾
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93	100 Chic.& R. Is.	93½
10,000 P., F.W. & C.3d.	98	400 do	93¾
20 Bk. of Commerce	113¼	100 Ind. & Cin.	35
400 West. U. Tel.	52¼	14 New-Jersey R.	129¼
100 Quick. Min.	47¾	300 P., F. W. & C.	98¾
100 Mariposa Pr.	21	400 do	98⅞
100 do	21½	100 do......2d call	98¾
100 Bos. Water P.	35	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	42
100 do	34½	100 do	42½
150 N. Y. Cen.	98¾	100 do	42¼
300 do	98¾	100 do	42¾
200 Erie R.	60¾	600 do	44
400 do	60¾	300 do	44¼
200 do	60¾	100 do	44¾
600 do......s30	59	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72
100 do......2d call	60	15 C., Bur. & Quin.	121
100 do	59⅞		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$8,000 US.6s,5-20s C.'62	103¾	200 Chic. & N. W.	30½
4,000 N. Car. 6s	84¼	100 do	30¾
800 Erie R.	60¾	700 Chi. & N. W. P.	59¾
200 Reading R.	108¾	100 do	59¾
100 do	108¾	100 P.,Ft.W.& C.	98¼
100 Mich. Cen. R.	104	400 do	98¾
900 Chi. & R. I.	94		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$11,000 US.6s,5-20s C'62	104	50 Erie Railroad	60
7,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96¾	100 do......2d call	60¼
10,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	100½	100 Erie Railroad Pr.	74¾
		500 Reading R.	108¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. 2d Ser	103	1500 do	109
		100 Mich. Cen. R.	103¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	48¼	200 M. So. & N. I.	78¾
300 West. U. Tel.	52¾	300 Cleve. & Pitts.	83¾
50 do	52¾	1000 Chi. & N. W.	30¾
100 Mar. Min. Co.	10¾	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	59¾
100 Cary Improve't.	12¼	500 Clev. & Tol.	106¾
100 Spring M. Coal	39¼	400 Chic. & R. I.	94⅛
100 New-York Cen.	98¾	400 P., F.W. & C.	98¾
100 Hudson R.	110¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500 Erie R	60¾	300 Spruce H. C.	4
200 do......b10	60¾	400 Clev. & Pitts	83¾
500 do......b3	60¾	200 do......b10	83¾
400 do......s3	60¾	100 do......b15	83¾
400 do......c	60¾	800 do	83¾
100 do......b30	60¾	200 do......b3	83¾
1200 do	60¾	200 Chi. & R. I.....c	93¾
200 Catawissa R....b10	77¼	100 do......b60	94
100 do	77½	200 do	93¾
200 Mich. S. & N. I...s3	78½	100 do......c	93¾
200 Chi. & N. W. P	59¾	200 Chic. & N. W.....s3	29¾
100 do......b5	59⅞	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr	41½
100 do......s3	59⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	45	300 Mich. S. & N. I	78¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	47½	100 do......b4	78¾
100 do	47¾	100 do......s3	78⅝
100 do	47¼	200 Ill. Cen. R.	121
100 do......b10	47⅝	100 do	120⅞
100 Mariposa Pr.....b3	21	1000 Chi. & N. W.	30¼
200 do	21	200 do......b10	30⅜
1800 Erie R.	60⅛	200 do......s10	30⅛
460 do......s3	60¼	200 do......b3	30⅜
200 do......b10	60¼	1400 do......b3	30½
2300 do......c	60¼	100 Chic. & N. W. P. b15	59⅝
400 do......s3	60⅛	200 do	59⅝
500 do	60¼	100 do......s10	59¾
100 Chic. & R. I.	93⅞	100 Pacific M. S. Co	212¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Canton Co	54	500 Cleve. & Pitts	83⅝
100 do......b3	54	200 do......s10	83¼
300 Spruce Hill C	4⅛	400 do......s3	83⅜
100 N. Y. Central...s3	98½	200 do......b30	83½
100 do	98½	200 do	83½
200 do......b15	98⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol....b3	106¾
100 do	98⅜	200 do......b10	106¾
100 do......b30	98¾	200 do	106¾
100 do	98⅜	200 Chi. & R. I.	94½
1800 Erie R.	60⅜	100 do......s3	94½
800 do......s3	60⅜	400 Chic. & N. W.	30⅜
100 do......s4	60½	500 do......b3	30⅜
500 do	60⅜	100 Chic. & N.W. P.s15	59¾
100 do......b30	60¾	200 do	59¾
500 do......s3	60⅜	200 do......s3	59¾
500 Catawissa R...b30	77¼	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr	43½
100 P., Ft. W. & Chi..s10	98¾		

WEDNESDAY, June 27—P. M.

The Treasury of the United States is now paying off the entire amount of outstanding 6 ₧ cent. one-year Certificates of Indebtedness, on presentation at the office in New-York or at Washington, as may best suit the convenience of holders. These Certificates had best be presented at once, not only to meet the wishes of the Government to pay off the whole, if presented by Saturday next, June 30, but because the Money can be reinvested to better advantage this week than early in July, when a vast amount of half-yearly Dividends on United States Stocks, Bank and State Stocks and Railway Bonds will be seeking employment. The amount of Certificates outstanding on 1st of June was $43,025,000. The interest on the whole will cease on the 15th of July, whether presented for payment or not.

The Government Gold-bearing Stocks were firm and upward to-day. The sales of the 5-20's of 1865 were large at 103@103¼ ₧ cent.; the 1862s 103½@104¼; the 10-40s and 6s of 1881 offered only in small parcels, and both firm. The Railway movement was dull through the forenoon, but at steady prices, and in the afternoon there was more show of business, especially on Erie and some of the Western Roads and Reading, and at gradually advancing rates.

The Gold Room is pretty firmly supported by borrowing Money on Gold Certificates, and retiring them temporarily from the use of the Street. The high price of Gold, however, has checked all business in Exchange, and the outward mail by the *Scotia* to-day carried out smaller remittances in Bills than was expected to be sent out early in the week, and little or no Specie of any description. The daily Customs demand for Gold averages this week about $400,000. In reference to the New Tariff, there is no question, we believe, that it will take effect on Goods in bond the same as on Goods to arrive, no intermediate time being allowed for the withdrawal of the former or the payment of the old rates. But we still estimate that full one-half the General Merchandise, and a moderate portion of the Dry Goods, now in bond, will not be effected by the new bill. And we may further remark that should the bill not be completed in both Houses of Congress before the 14th July, (Saturday fortnight,) it is not improbable that the 1st August will be agreed upon as the date of the new duties. The Internal Tax Bill, originally intended to go into operation on the 1st July, may also be conformed to the 1st August.

At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made: The demand continued very active on the Street for United Stated States 5-20s at 103¼@103½, and the 7.30 ₧ cent Currency Loans followed up at 103@103¼. The old 5-20s sold at 104 at the close. The Railways left off firm. Money easy at 5@6 ₧ cent. The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $480,000.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	Northwest	29¾	30¼
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	104	N. West Pref	59¾	59¾
U. S. 7.30s	102¾	103¼	Rock Island	93¾	94¾
N. Y. Central	98½	98¾	Fort Wayne	97¾	98¾
Erie	60½	60½	Cumb'land Coal	44¾	44¾
Hudson	111	110¾	Quicksilver	48¾	48¾
Reading	108¾	109¼	Mariposa	11	10¾
Mich. Southern	78½	78¾	Mariposa Pref	22	21
Illinois Central	121	121	Canton	53¼	53¾
Pittsburgh	83	83¼	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Tennessee 6s	99½	99	American Gold	155½	154½
Missouri 6s	81½	81½	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	114
Union	115	Corn Exchange	115
America	139	St. Nicholas	105
City	200	Commonwealth	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	New-York County	150
Commerce	113½	Park	143
Pacific	160	Central National	105½

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	86	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	N. J. Central 1st M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	N. J. Central 2d M.	102½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Pitts.Ft.W. & Ch.1st M.	102¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch. 2d.	98
Hud. R. 7s.2d M. s.f.'85	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	96¾
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s, '82	110	Chi. & Alt. Income.	87
Ch. B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ₧ c. 2d M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	78
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₧ c.	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87
Pac.R.T'guart'd by Mo	74	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₧ c. 1875	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,260,230 07, including for Customs, $482,000; Gold Notes, $421,000. Payments, $660,668 37. Balance, $99,052,846 84.

Additional City Bank half yearly Dividends have been announced by the National Bank of North America, 5 ₧ cent.; by the Third National, 5 ₧ cent.

Mr. RUSSELL, No. 25 William-street, has been reappointed the New-York agent for the Ohio State debt. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have drawn from the Treasury $350,000 to meet the July interest on the State debt, and $400,000 for the reduction of the principal. This sum, with what is already in New-York, will enable them to reduce the debt $645,000 before they return home. By the close of the present fiscal year the reduction will amount to nearly $1,200,000.

The Dividends on the Tennessee State Bonds the 1st of July amounts to thirty ₧ cent. in new bonds for arrearages of interest up to and including 1st of January, 1866, and three ₧ cent. cash at the National Bank of the Republic for 1st of July coupon on both the original and new bonds. The latter sold to-day at 76 ₧ cent.; the former at 99 ₧ cent., both including the cash coupon due next Monday.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, main line from Omaha, have encountered a serious defeat to some of their plans, in Congress. The bill which suddenly passed the House of Representatives yesterday—having previously passed the Senate after a lengthy and exhaustive discussion—authorizes the St. Louis and Kansas branch interest to vary their route through a more favorable country for local traffic than the route originally prescribed, and to proceed on to Denver City, Colorado Territory, without reference to the main line at the hundredth parallel of longitude, where this branch was at first designed to be merged. The Omaha interest complained of this as a violation of their rights. But it was replied in the Senate that the Omaha road itself was originally, in 1862, meant to be a mere lateral, or, if you please, central branch, one of three branches from the Missouri River to the hundredth parallel, where the Great Union Pacific Road was really to begin. This purpose was subsequently changed by Congressional legislation, in 1864, at the instance of the Omaha interest—the New-York Company of which Gen. JOHN A. DIX is President, Dr. THOMAS C. DURANT, Vice-President, and Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer—so as to make Omaha, on the west bank of the Missouri River, in the Territory of Nebraska, the initial point in place of the hundredth parallel.

But the new bill restores the original arrangement for the earliest possible completion of the great line between the Pacific and Atlantic States, by means of the emulation, and rivalry, if you please, between the Central Pacific Company of California and the Union Pacific on this side. That arrangement was that each should proceed with their work continuously and as rapidly as possibble, with the aid of $16,000 per mile in United States 6 ₧ cent. Bonds and the credit of large grants of land, until they meet—the point of junction to be determined by the relative energy, enterprise and command of means of the two companies. In 1864 this arrangement was impaired, and the California Company restricted to one hundred and fifty miles east of the California State line. The extraordinary manner in which this clause was foisted upon the Act of 1864, is thus related by one of the California Senators in the recent debate. We also copy a letter from Gen. DIX, read in the same debate, making protest against the new bill:

Mr. CONNESS—I was a little astonished to hear the honorable Senator from Massachusetts make the statements that he did. I am well persuaded that if the Senator understood the case closely by his own investigations he would not have made those statements. I know whence the statements come, because they have come before us in the same words but in another form. It is enough for me to say that while I believe the Senator was, of course, under the impression that they were correct, they are entirely incorrect.

First, as to the execution of mortgages as alleged by the Union Pacific Railroad Company over its entire line. I cannot say, of course, that they have not executed such mortgages, but it has been shown by the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee that if they have, they have simply violated the law, and the securities they have given to any such creditor or creditors, or securities obtained by that means, are very bad securities indeed. * * *

Mr. President, I ask the attention of every Senator in the Senate to the statement I am now about to make, and I challenge contradiction of it. How did that provision of law obtain? How did it come to be the law? I will tell you, Senators. In 1864 the Senate passed a Pacific Railroad bill; I had a copy of it before me this morning. The House of Representatives passed another. The Senate refused to pass the House bill, and the House refused to pass the Senate bill; and the matter was referred to a committee of conference upon the questions of disagreement. In neither of those bills did this arbitrary condition that I have named, confining one of these great companies to one hundred and fifty miles east of the California line, occur. It was not in either bill; there was not a word or a title of it in either. I was a member of the Conference Committee. We met in the room of the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate. The honorable Senator who is now Secretary of the Interior was chairman of that conference. I sat there pending that entire conference. Point by point the differences between the two Houses were arranged and agreed upon, and I undertake to say here that that arbitrary condition now in the law, and in the law when it was printed, *never was considered in that conference. It was stolen in through the corruption of some parties and the clerk who eventually made up the report.* The report of that Conference Committee was presented here on the last day of the session and compelled to be adopted without examination. What I state cannot be contradicted, and the Senate and Congress ought to justify itself by a close inquiry as to who dared to make laws for the Congress of the United States.

Mr. WILSON—As this Company has been brought in question, I send to the desk, and desire to have it read, a statement made by Gen. DIX, the President of the Company, which covers several of these points, and I think the Senate ought to hear the views of Gen. DIX on this measure.

The Secretary read as follows:

"I put my opposition to the proposed action of Congress on higher ground—on the ground of vested rights, which Congress cannot impair without a violation of good faith.

The act of July 1, 1862, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, was intended to induce the capitalists of the country to embark in the work with their money and their credit. They have done so most liberally, relying on the good faith of Congress not to impair in any degree the inducements thus held out to them. In what manner the Company has responded to these inducements will be seen by the following statement:

1. The amount of money expended and the liabilities already contracted in carrying out the requirements of the act of Congress do not at this moment fall short of $16,000,000, of which the Government has only contributed—by a loan of its bonds—$1,040,000. The Company has completed and equipped over 100 miles of road west from Omaha, on the Mississippi River; it has graded 100 miles more; it has purchased and paid for the rails, ties, spikes, chairs and equipment for the second 100 miles; it has purchased iron for the third 100 miles, and a part of it is now in the course of delivery; it is laying track at the rate of a mile a day, and it has repeatedly laid 7,000, 8,800 and 9,000 feet in 24 hours. It intends to reach Fort Kearney by the 1st of October, and the 100th meridian of longitude by the 1st of January next. It has confidence in its ability to do so if Congress will abstain from enactments injurious to its credit and to its securities, on which its extensive financial engagements are made.

2. It is the only Company which has not asked an extension of time. It has expended several hundred thousand dollars in surveying and mapping different lines, from the Missouri River to the eastern boundary of California, for the purpose of ascertaining "the most direct, central and practicable route."

Its first one hundred miles were finished on the 4th inst., and the time prescribed by the act of Congress for completing them is not yet ended. If the existing laws are not interfered with, it will, at the end of another year, be two hundred miles in advance of the point which it is required by that act to reach. Its progress thus far has no parallel in the history of railroads, and the Company is prepared to exceed in the future what it has done in the past.

3. The Company is now engaged in negotiations here and abroad for the sale of $20,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds for the purpose of still further accelerating the work and responding to the impatience of the country to see it completed. Some of its bonds have been used in raising money. These bonds are protected by a mortgage on the whole line of the Company's road in compliance with the authority given by the act of Congress.

The opinion of eminent counsel in regard to their validity has been given, and sent to France, England and Germany in furtherance of the negotiations referred to. The acts of Congress relating to the road have also been sent abroad, and one of the principal objections the Company has had to combat is that Congress might modify these acts, and diminish the value of the Company's securities; the objection has been treated as chimerical, and the eminent counsel referred to says, in his opinion concerning the validity of the Company's bonds, and with regard to such a modification of those acts, that 'it is not admissible to reason on the possibility of this being done. It would be of the character of a simple violation of the most clear and express public obligation.'

The very proposition to make the amendments reported by the committee is most unfortunate. It imperils the success of the company's negotiations. If adopted it would probably defeat them. It would compel the company to begin them anew and on a new basis, and it would be most prejudicial to the interests of the whole community by delaying the completion of the great enterprise in successful progress. Its adoption would work a still greater injury by destroying confidence in the stability of public laws under which pecuniary obligations have been contracted. The credit the company has gained can only be preserved and the speedy execution of the work it is engaged in can only be insured by leaving existing laws unaltered.

Having stated my objections to any alteration in the act of Congress concerning this company, I proceed to consider the proposed amendments in some of their details.

The first section would not be regarded in its practical results of material importance as proposed to be amended, if it were certain that its provisions would be carried out in good faith by the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and that this Company would not be delayed in its progress. It is open to the objections I have stated to any alterations of existing laws; and it is feared that if the point in view is conceded, application may be made to Congress at a future session to release that Company from the obligation to unite with the main trunk of the Union Pacific Railroad near Denver, and for authority to go to the Pacific Ocean on an independent line, thus constructing a competing road. All that part of the second section which by implication confines the Union Pacific Railroad in its work to 'a continuous and unbroken line,' and authorizes the Central Pacific Railroad Company to continue its road eastward till it meets the former, is in the highest degree prejudicial to this Company, and dangerous to the great enterprise it is engaged in. It has been for some months in contemplation to establish a rolling-mill on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, where coal and iron ore have been found in close proximity, for the purpose of making rails and laying track in both directions. The same purpose has been entertained in regard to a rolling-mill in Utah, and examinations have been made with a view to that object. By this means the Company would be able to work on three different sections of its road at the same moment, and greatly curtail the time required for its completion. The proposed amendment, by compelling the Company to confine itself to 'a continuous and unbroken line,' would deprive it of the power of thus accelerating the work by preventing it from dividing its working force, except when temporarily delayed by the construction of a bridge or tunnel.

It is earnestly hoped that a proposition so much at variance with the interest of the Company and the country, and so calculated to counteract and disappoint the public expectation, will not receive the sanction of Congress.

But the authority given to the Central Pacific Railroad Company to continue their road eastward until they shall meet and connect, &c., is open to still graver objections. It is a legislative interpretation by Congress of a preëxisting act, or it is intended to confer a new authority; in either point of view it can be regarded in no other light than as an invasion of vested rights which this company has acquired under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. All the arrangements of this company have been made on the basis of those acts. To change it would not only impair the value of the very large investments, amounting to $16,000,000, which this company has made, but it would endanger the negotiations referred to, and any other which might be undertaken hereafter, by destroying all confidence in the stability of public legislation. This company raises no question as to the interpretation of existing laws with the Central Pacific Railroad, and will scrupulously respect any rights which the latter may have acquired under them. It only asks that all such questions may be left to be settled when there shall be a practical necessity for considering them.

The interposition of Congress in the manner proposed by the amendments is unnecessary and uncalled for. The Central Pacific Railroad Company is only required to construct 25 miles of road per annum, while this company is required to construct 100 miles per annum. It must be several years before the former Company can complete its road to a point 150 miles eastward of the eastern boundary of California; and if there were no legal objections to this branch of the amendment, it would be most unwise on the part of Congress to interpose in any manner between the two companies until it shall have seen which of them is most likely by its diligence and its pecuniary ability to carry out the objects of the grant and to respond most effectually to the desire of the country to see the work completed.

In conclusion, I desire to suggest that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is the only one in which the Government is represented by five directors appointed by the President of the United States, and that these gentlemen, who are of high standing, who have the public interest alone in view, and who are thoroughly conversant with the condition of the great work confided to the Company, would not fail to advise Congress, through the proper department, if there were any necessity for its interposition.

We can unqualifiedly indorse the following well-merited tribute, from the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, to one of our most successful merchants, who retires from business, and proceeds on a pleasure trip to Europe by the *Scotia* to-day. We have known Mr. EASTON for nearly a quarter of a century, and have invariably found him, in every relation, a trustworthy citizen, and a courteous gentleman. To the representatives of the Press he was uniformly most accommodating:

"Mr. CHARLES EASTON, who for a period of forty years has been engaged as a cotton broker in this City, is about to retire from active business, and leaves to-morrow in the *Scotia* for Europe. There are few men in the cotton trade so widely known and so universally respected. His plain and unpretending manner, his frankness, his incorruptible honesty, and his unflinching support of whatever he believes to be right, have not only endeared him to his friends, but made his name proverbial in all parts of the land. His word was never doubted, and his character never sullied. He leaves a special capital with his sons in the business, and will carry with him into his retirement the hearty good wishes of all who know him."

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 4 ₧ cent. free of Government tax, payable July 4.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 4,211 bbls. Flour, 20,300 bushels Corn, 2,250 bushels Malt, 21 bbls. Pork, 75 tcs. Beef, 35 pkgs. Cut Meats, 75 pkgs. Beef, and 372 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₧ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and depressed; Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₧ lb.

COTTON—Is less inquired for, and is less buoyant. Middlings, 37c.@40c., chiefly within the range, ₧ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales, against receipts of 561 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Scotia*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,926,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,148,000 bales; exports to France, 208,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 68,000 bales. Total exports, 1,424,000 bales. Stock on hand, 297,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 11,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 1,000 bales. Total exports, 7,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,603
Receipts since June 1, 1866	39,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	374,670
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	804,468
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	458,625

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 29,000 tons were disposed of at a small average advance on the prices realized at the last monthly sale. Included in the lots sold were 8,500 tons lump at $5 25@$6 40; 4,500 tons steamer at $6 12½; 2,600 tons grate at $6 75@$7; 3,500 tons egg at $6 90@$7; 6,000 tons stove, at $7@$7 25; and 4,000 tons chestnut at $5 70@$5 85 ₧ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 25c.; Broadway, 21½c.; Pepperell O, 20c.; Pepperell N, 17½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Lewiston G, 25c.; Naumkeag, 25c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Lowell, 17½c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 50c.@75c. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven B B, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven C C, $11 50@$12 50, gold. Skirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $37. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's, Byron and Garrote No. 1, Extra, Extra Corrugated, and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garrote, $20—less 10 ₧ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; Home Made No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8. Rubber Cravats No. 2, figured ends, ¼-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 18½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 8,250 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 20@$7 60: very poor to choice Extra State at $7 30@$9 90, chiefly at $7 40@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 55@$10 10 ₧ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$7 60
Extra State	7 30	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 45	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 55	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@17 50

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 580 bbls. in lots, at $10 15@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ₧ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better to-day. Sales, 450 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$14 ₧ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ₧ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40 for Brandywine, ₧ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and nominal. Corn has been in fair demand, opening heavy, stiffening a little during 'Change hours, and closing again quite depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at 79@88c. for unsound, and 89c.@91c., closing at 90c. for sound new mixed Western, here; and 88c.@89c. for do., deliverable within the next ten days, and 93c.@97c. for Western Yellow ₧ bushel. New Oats are in moderate demand. We quote new Western at 55c.@58c. ₧ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Rye is in less request; 3,900 bushels Western were sold at $1 07 @$1 10 ₧ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand, at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ₧ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₧ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ₧ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@82½c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c. ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more request, including Spirits Turpentine, at 83c.@85c. ₧ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ₧ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ₧ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more active, at former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 05; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 65@$1 67 ₧ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 24½c.@25½c. for Crude, 39c.@41c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ₧ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active demand at firmer, but irregular, prices. Sales since our last 12,400 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 87 for new Mess, closing at $31 50 cash; $29 25@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 50@$27 for new Prime, ₧ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bbls. New Mess, including July delivery, buyers' option, at $32 25, and sellers' option, ninety days, at $31. Cut Meats are in better request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 500 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last 925 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ₧ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$11 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are inactive; 50 bbls. sold at $45@$45 50 ₧ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is dull to-day at 8c.@22c. ₧ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₧ lb	.39	@40
North River—fresh pails, ₧ lb	.38	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ₧ lb	.38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ₧ lb	.35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ₧ lb	.35	@38
Western—tubs	.25	@28
Western—firkins, yellow, ₧ lb	.32	@33
State—firkins, yellow, ₧ lb	.38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ₧ lb	.32	@35
New-York State—white butter, ₧ lb	.25	@28
Western—white butter, ₧ lb	.20	@22

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₧ lb	.20	@22
Farm Dairies, ₧ lb	.18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ₧ lb	8	@10
Factory Dairies—common, ₧ lb	16	@18
Farm Daries—common, ₧ lb	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ₧ lb	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₧ lb	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day. Sales since our last 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12c., ₧ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 13½c.@16½c. ₧ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 19c.@22c. ₧ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12⅞c., and 17,000 lbs. grease at 10½c.@13c. ₧ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales were reported at $2 26@$2 27 ₧ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ₧ bushel; 500 boxes Cheese at 20s. ₧ ton. For London—14,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ₧ bushel. For Glasgow—40,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@6d., by steamer, ₧ bushel, and 3s. 6d. by sailing vessel ₧ quarter. For Bristol Channel, a bark, with Deals, on private terms. For various English ports, six vessels to load with Deals from St. Johns, at 70s.@75s. For Cork and orders, a bark and brig, with Corn, at 4s. 6d.@5s. ₧ quarter. For Cork and orders, a brig from Philadelphia, with Petroleum at 6s. 3d.@6s. 9d. For Rotterdam, a brig from Philadelphia, with Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₧ bbl.

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TRACT OF COAL land, of about 400 acres, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. It contains the Great Baltimore and other smaller veins, with railroad facilities near at hand for shipping either to the New-York or Philadelphia markets. The property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous to purchase coal lands. For further particulars, address CHAS. M. SCHOTT, No. 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NORTHAMPTON—For sale or rent, a first-class residence; plenty of ground; beautiful and extensive view; house now being erected and nearly ready for occupancy; rooms spacious and convenient for a private family. Inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Northampton, Mass.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—A fine country residence, contains about 15 acres of choice land, with a good variety of fruits; possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE can be had in 84th-st., the fourth house east of 1st-av., on south side, near the East River, with board; private family; terms reasonable; house modern improvements, fine grounds and stable attached.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, a neat cottage, two stories and attic, with 6 rooms and basement; good spring; lot 100x100 feet, with nice fruit trees. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., or JOHN SHIELDS, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN CORNWALL, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—A piece of land, of 43½ acres, beautifully situated for a country residence or a farm; 3½ miles from the landing; will be sold at public sale on July 2, at 2 o'clock, at B. MOORE'S Canterbury Hotel.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO let, furnished, a fine residence; five minutes' walk from the depot; 14 rooms; commanding a view of the harbor; two acres of land. Call at depot, Greenwich, or D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND A HALF FRAME house, in good order; seven rooms, somewhat country, corner Central-av. and Stockholm-st., 200 feet from De Kalb-av. Railroad; $1,750. Inquire on premises, of J. TIBBALL.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES OF PERFECT GARDEN and fruit land, or 37 acres, with old house, store and barn, five minutes' walk from New-Market depot, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 27 miles from the City. For particulars, inquire at No. 117 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG Island, a new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. TAFF, spar yard foot of 3d-st., East River.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—73 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

70 ACRES SHORE FARM ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 40 miles from New-York, fine house and outbuildings, orchards; 2 miles from steamboat. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES AND COTTAGE squares for sale, in the healthiest and most beautiful spot in New-Jersey; a number already sold. Apply to SMITH & MEADE, No. 334 6th-av.

FOR SALE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 125 Pearl-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT at Millstone, N. J., at a bargain, known as the Evergreen Place, 97 acres of superior land, and under the highest possible state of cultivation; apple orchard, pears, cherries and all kinds of small fruit, well watered by never-failing streams; fine fish pond, stocked with fish; fences in perfect order; large mansion, containing 17 fine rooms, besides the kitchens, beautifully surrounded by forest and evergreen trees; fine walks with box borders, &c., &c.; two large barns with basement for stables, supplied with water by a ram, and all other necessary outbuildings to accommodate 200 head of stock; 15 acres potatoes, 8 acres wheat, 50 acres meadow, 14 acres corn. This is one of the finest farms in the State, and must be seen to be fully appreciated; possession can be had immediately, as the owner must leave to attend to important business: all the stock, farming implements and furniture can be had at reasonable price if desired. Apply to PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 173 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 108 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The executors of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON offer for sale the south part of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres, between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 927 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, residence adjoining the church opposite said land.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the depot, commanding a very beautiful view of the Hudson River; 3 acres of lawn and garden with fine fruit, shade and evergreen trees; the house thoroughly built, with all modern improvements, including gas, 14 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished throughout. Stable for four horses. Address Box No. 5,851 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE (NINE ROOMS) AND lot 39 by 129 feet, situate in West Farms, Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge, one-fourth of a mile from railroad, in good repair; good well, cistern, cellar and barn; possession immediately; price $2,500; liberal terms as to payment of purchase money. Apply to the owner, MILTON HYATT, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, or to A. JACKSON HYATT, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York City, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID MATCHED bay mares, black legs and tails, (no white,) sound, fast, well broken, very gentle and without a blemish. 15 hands, 4 years of age; trotting stock, *Henry Clay* and *Messenger*; can travel ten miles an hour easy; price $1,200 only. Gentlemen wanting a superior pair may apply to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

A FINE FARM—32 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN and outbuildings, apple orchard, peach orchard and other fruit; 4 acres wheat, 4 acres oats, 4 acres corn, 1 acre potatoes, 3 horses, 3 cows, 1 hog, poultry, carriage, farm wagon, farming tools; in New-Jersey, 32 miles, near depot; price for all $3,200. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHOICE building sites in Fishkill, on the Hudson, 7½ acres, known as "Spy Hill," with commanding view of the river, Newburgh, and surrounding country, near depot, and in the neighborhood of good society, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 33 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1½ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 105 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone-house, with brown-stone hand-rails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, near New-York, in a very healthy location; large house, fine large barn, abundance of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent; everything in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

A NICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK AT A BARGAIN—25 acres choice land, well watered by living stream; new modern house, eight fine rooms, surrounded with fruit and shade; barn, carriage-house, &c.; $7,500. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION—A HANDsome cottage, with thirteen rooms and two acres land, beautifully laid out in Llewellyn Park; stable with carriage and coachman's rooms; bath, hot and cold water, and water closets in house; one of the finest sites in this celebrated park. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK RESIDENCE—NO. 27 East 73d-st., to let furnished at a very low rent for three months. Inquire of BUTLER, No. 11 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Bay Ridge, near city line, Brooklyn; $6,500, easy terms. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—For the season till Oct. 1, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; cars daily from Saratoga, within half a mile of house; fine mountain scenery, fishing, hunting, &c.; a charming lake within five minutes' walk; house is pleasantly situated, with shade and fruit trees, lawn and garden, an acre in extent; ample accommodation for a family of eight or ten persons. Terms $350, or the above will be sold for $3,500. Apply to ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., or to WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., a first-class house, situated on high ground, within five minutes' walk of the depot, furnished complete, gas, bathroom, water-closets, &c.; grounds well stocked with fruit of all kinds; will be let for three or four months. Inquire of R. B. MELVAINE, Esq., No. 6 Maiden-lane; H. D. NOYES, M. D., No. 65 Madison-avenue; or J. R. NOYES, Morristown.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT YONKERS, 1½ miles from depot, a pretty frame cottage, 11 rooms, pleasantly situated in the midst of fruit and forest trees, stable and carriage-house attached; one acre of ground in lawn, and garden planted for the Summer; located in a very healthy farming district; rent very low for the season. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, part of a large house in a desirable location, at South Norwalk, Conn., within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot or steamboat, eight rooms, partly furnished, good water and garden. Price, $125 a month. Inquire of J. J. VAIL, at Continental Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED WILLOW COTtage at South Nyack, with or without board in the large house adjoining; private stable; boating and bathing; fine lawn and flower and vegetable garden. Inquire of CHARLES O. PHELPS, No. 1132 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT AUDUBON Park, on the Hudson River, a very desirable and first-class residence; all modern improvements, stable, &c. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—Fine country residence; house with four rooms on first and seven rooms on second floors; large attic; also, large stable and carriage-house. Apply to B. F. SMALL, No. 23 South-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW, UNFURnished house with 10 rooms, at Little Neck, L. I., with a good view of the bay, &c.; half mile from railroad which will run in July; 4½, 10 or 20 acres of good land; will rent for 4 or 8 months. Apply at 145 Duane-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON, New-Brighton, S. I.; house most delightfully located; water, gas, &c.; high ground; well shaded; fine view; surroundings unsurpassed. Address Z., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—A GOOD HOUSE and the usual outbuildings; all kinds of fruit; two acres of land; well of good water. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, 70th-st., near 3d-av., or McCAHILL & CO., No. 671 3d-av.; near the horse-car and steam-car depots.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a country residence containing 10 rooms, fine location; 3 acres ground and cow; rent low. G. SPAULDING, No. 62 Broadway.

TO LET IN YONKERS—A FURNISHED cottage for the Summer; the house contains 10 rooms; immediate possession given. Inquire of SAML. D. ROCKWELL, Yonkers Savings Bank.

TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS—A VERY desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located at Yonkers. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Real Estate Brokers, Getty House, Yonkers.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Phila-st., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,000. Address G. K. KRIGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A LARGE HALL BEDROOM, NICELY furnished; good location. Inquire at No. 247 Henry-st., corner Montgomery.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN Stratford, Conn., $100 per mouth. Inquire at No. 183 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT FACtoryville, S. I., near the landing; 12 rooms. Inquire of D. PELTON, No. 139 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND FLOOR; 6 rooms; water and gas; in 31st-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR BLOOMfield, N. J. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 784 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY FULL-sized house, in a respectable neighborhood. Price not to exceed $30,000, cash. Address C., Box No. 2,664 Post-office, stating location, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, POCAHONTAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, The Conscript, KIM-KA; Or THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT, and THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾. COOL AS A CUCUMBER and THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Characters by Messrs. George Fawcet Rowe, Mrs. John Wood, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; Or, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Roundy, L. R. Bonneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED: Or, THE JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MARBLE HEART. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny, and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. English Comic Opera. A NIGHT IN ROME. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Java*, with news to the 17th inst., arrived at this port from Liverpool last evening. Her news is of the highest importance. War has been virtually begun in Germany. In reply to the vote of the German Diet to mobilize the Federal army, Prussia has sent forces to occupy Saxony and Hanover. Austria, it was supposed, would send troops to dislodge them from those countries. A doubtful rumor was in circulation at Paris on the 16th that an engagement had been already fought near Leipsic. The rumor was not confirmed. The news of the action of our Government, with reference to the Fenian invasion of Canada, was received in England with the liveliest satisfaction. Our monitors had crossed the ocean in safety, and had arrived at Queenstown.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to establish post routes between the United States and Europe, and reduce the cost of transportation of the mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. The bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines was then taken up. On motion of Mr. Doolittle, after discussion, the bill was postponed until to-day. Mr. Morrill called up the bill introduced by Mr. Wade on the first day of the session, to grant universal suffrage to the District of Columbia. An amendment was adopted, excluding from the right of suffrage all who voluntarily left the District to go into the rebellion. An amendment to limit the franchise to such persons as can read the Constitution of the United States and write their names was rejected. Final action on the bill was not reached.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Eggleston, the Senate joint resolution for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cuyahoga River, over and upon the Government piers, at Cleveland, was taken up, read three times, and passed. The Senate bill to prevent smuggling was passed. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back amendments to the Tax Bill, and proceeded to state the important features of the report. The amendments were separately voted on, and as the House refused to concur in several of them, a Committee of Conference was called for. Among those non-concurred in were the cotton, cigar, income, and Bank tax amendments.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Mexico by the way of Havana corroborates previous statements that the position of the Empire is generally regarded as precarious. Maximilian is making strenuous efforts to establish a National Army and reorganize the treasury on a firm basis.

The latest news from San Domingo confirms the reports of the fall of President Baez and his departure from the island. The Government has passed, temporarily at least, into the hands of a triumvirate.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Samuel P. Bates, LL.D., to the position of State Historian, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 1865, authorizing the appointment, and appropriating $5,000 to the work of collecting and writing a complete history of the Pennsylvania regiments in the service of the United States during the rebellion. Mr. Bates is eminently adapted to the performance of this work, and his selection will give general satisfaction. He is a graduate of Brown University, and has served with much efficiency as the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania for the past six years.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is informed, under date of Fort Sully, June 12, that councils were being held with the tribes with which we made treaties last Fall. They have suffered much during the past hard Winter—some of them actually starved to death—but notwithstanding this they have been very quiet and observed their treaty stipulations faithfully, which was certainly doing better, the Agent says, than white men would have done under the same circumstances.

The four hundred cadets of the Annapolis Naval Academy are about starting on a long Summer cruise. Two or three weeks will be spent at sea, giving them an opportunity to practice gunnery and the manœuvering of the vessels. The fleet will then sail for Portland, where a short stay will be made. Halifax and other provincial ports will also be visited, and on the return of the fleet, in the latter part of September, the cadets will be given an opportunity for recreation at Newport, R. I.

The Charleston, (Ill.,) *Courier* learns from a gentleman who has been traveling extensively in the southern part of that State, that a wide breadth of cotton has been planted, which looks splendidly, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season. One planter alone has between two hundred and fifty and three hundred acres in cultivation. There are also a number of gins ready to be put in successful operation as soon as the crop is ripe.

A farmer was struck by lightning near Madisonville, Ky., last week and instantly killed. He was stripped naked, except the wristband of shirt on his left arm. Fragments of his clothing were scattered to the distance of thirty yards—the pieces mostly in little squares, some not over half an inch. The uppers were cut smooth from the soles of his boots, large thick heel of left boot cut in two; opening in left temple, also on back of head; skull broken, but not crushed.

In answer to an invitation from His Honor, Mayor Lincoln, to be present and join in the celebration in Boston of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman writes that he desires very much to do so, but it is impossible, as he long since promised to attend the Commencement exercises at Dartmouth, N. H., on the 17th of July, the occasion of the graduation of a class embracing his nephew, Henry Sherman. This will bring him to Boston about the 15th of July, when he will aim to spend a day with Bostonians.

Jared Ingersol, of Philadelphia, has pleaded guilty of purloining books from the Mercantile Library of that city. He further admitted that he had robbed other libraries. The books taken were sold for waste paper. The librarian, who detected him putting books under his coat, testifies that during the last seven years over $10,000 worth of books had been lost in this manner.

Ambrose A. Butts, of Auburn, Ohio, recently lifted a dead weight of 2,737¾ pounds, which is the greatest lifting feat on record. He has been practicing at intervals during the last six years. Dr. Winship, for several years past considered the strongest man in the world, at last accounts had lifted only 2,600 pounds.

Dispatches received from Colorado state that the mining season is opening with better promise than at any time during the past three years, especially in the Gulch Bar and Placer diggings. Mining is pushed with remarkable activity.

The Union vote in Texas is larger than was anticipated, and will probably amount to one-third of the whole vote.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, President McLean in the chair, the Finance Committee were authorized to purchase a site for a new school edifice for Harlem, at a cost not exceeding $6,600, the spot to be near Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. It was voted that the public schools be closed for the week on Tuesday next, and that thereafter, previous to the Summer vacation, the teachers be authorized to dismiss their pupils at 2 P. M. daily. The Committee on School Consolidation reported a plan for the management of evening schools next Winter, and after discussion it was adopted. A Committee reported a reduction of the clerical force in the office of the Clerk of the Board, and the Board adopted certain modifications which are intended to save $5,362 50 annually. Maj. George W. Cooper was elected Assistant Superintendent at $3,000 annual salary.

Mrs. Maguire was taken in at No. 889 Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, suffering under an attack of cholera. Dr. Dawson attended her and administered brandy, camphor and chloroform, and on Tuesday evening she had rallied sufficiently to ride to Bellevue Hospital. She was alive yesterday afternoon. Two cases of cholera were reported in Jersey City on Tuesday afternoon. Neither had proved mortal at nightfall yesterday. The latest report from the cholera ship, dated yesterday, was quite encouraging. There had been neither a death nor any new case of cholera, and all the patients were in a fair way of recovery.

In the Police Courts yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: Mrs. Isabella Bodley was charged with petit larceny by Col. R. A. Goodwin, at his spiritualist exhibition, and the accused was admitted to bail to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions. Some rich developments are anticipated on the trial. Soloman Harris was held for trial on a charge of burglary at No. 476 Broadway, a portion of the property being found in his possession. Wm. Percival was committed for trial on a similar charge, he being caught in the act. A commercial traveler, Wm. H. Colbow, Jr., was held for examination on a charge of embezzling $500 belonging to his employer.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of property-owners in the Twelfth Ward was held at the Adriatic Hotel, corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, last evening, to protest against the action of the Common Council in giving the Harlem Railroad Company permission to lay tracks on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Resolutions and a remonstrance were adopted, and Mayor Hoffman complimented for his action in the premises.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann on the body of John Baldwin, a longshoreman, whose death was caused by congestion of the brain, the result of a fall. A dispute arose between the employer of deceased and another workman, and Baldwin was either pushed or knocked down by Dennis Mahoney, the foreman. Deceased being intoxicated, he struck his head on the pier with such violence that death was the result.

At Police Trials, yesterday, before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre, several officers were called to trial for making arbitrary and unnecessary arrests; but it appeared that their offending was in taking keepers of dram-shops into custody for undertaking to sell liquors without license, and the Board dismissed the complaints. Only two or three patrolmen were found guilty of offenses which need cost them more than a trivial fine.

At the Deaf and Dumb Institute, yesterday, the closing of the term was celebrated with appropriate exercises by the graduating class. The class consisted of thirty-five pupils, who have spent from five to eight years in the Institute. A large number of their friends were present, including many deaf mutes who were pupils in the institute in previous years.

Judges McCunn and Cardozo were again busy, yesterday, with their injunction business, and at 6 o'clock last evening nearly every Police Captain in the City had been enjoined and restrained from interfering with the unlicensed liquor-dealers. Thirty-six dealers have applied for license since the last session of the Board of Excise.

Four men who had committed some crimes and were pursued by officers of the law near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, recently took refuge under a tree during a thunder storm, when all four were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The tree was untouched, while the ground was torn up for several feet around.

Two inquests were held yesterday by Coroner Gover in cases of death caused by sunstroke. Beside these there were two other fatal cases of *coup de soleil*, and two cases of partial prostration.

The Government yesterday notified the payment, on presentation, of *all* outstanding Certificates of Indebtedness, $43,025,000 in amount on the Public Debt statement of June 1. This announcement advanced all the gold bearing stocks of the United States and also the 7.30s. The Gold room firm, but not very active. The railways were animated at the close of the day.

A somewhat firmer feeling was apparent in the general markets, yesterday, though business was on a very moderate scale. The freight market was quite active, with 616 vessels of all classes in port.

The Two Races.—We are informed by a gentleman from a region in the Southern States where society was greatly broken up, and the population, white and black, greatly scattered by the operations of the war, that, within the last year, the negroes who had fled or taken refuge in far away localities, have nearly all returned to the homesteads where, and to the employers by whom, they were brought up. This has been the case to a very great extent throughout the South. The poor darkeys find themselves completely lost in the wide world. Without the means of support, without habits of self-reliance and self-help, without knowledge of life and its ways, and with a sense only of its hard necessities, they have found that nothing but bitter experiences awaited them in their wanderings and struggles, and it has been a relief to them to return to the plantations and households where perhaps they had been only slaves, but where at least there was a state of things that approximately agreed with their characters and the measure of their development. We have often urged the idea that after all our legislation and laws, and regulations and orders, and bureaus and appropriations, it is to the hereditarily dominant white race in the South that the Southern blacks must mainly look for security and justice for a long time to come. Legislation can do something, and time and opportunity can do much more, but the present generation of negroes will never get over the influences of the terrible fact that they have been slaves. Hence, whatever legislation or policy tends to raise animosity or create dissensions and antagonism between the white and the black races of the South, must have a most baneful effect upon the Southern blacks.

The Commencement of the European War—The Situation from an American Stand-point.

The news from Europe to-day announces, at last, the commencement of the European war. The honor of opening the ball has been awarded to Bismarck. The Prussian troops have entered simultaneously the territory of Hanover and Saxony, thus giving the first practical reply to the resolutions of the Federal Diet. Austria can only meet this defiance with the splendid argument of her vast disciplined army, which will now of course at once be put in motion to take up the challenge in earnest.

We Americans regard these grand, imposing military movements almost purely from the *critical* stand-point. Our passions and our sympathies are not aroused specially for either of the chief combatants, nor is there any ground of principle to give direction to our opinions. We read the news and the State papers with an unbiassed judgment, and form our estimates of successive events entirely upon their merits. We suppose that most people have a sort of admiration for the audacity of the Prussian Minister, though few will deny that Austria is more nearly legally right in the position she has taken on the Holstein question. The diplomatic documents emanating from Austrian sources have been of a higher order of ability than the Prussian, and their coolness and decision of statement have been such as to command universal respect. In regard to the military forces and prospects of the two Powers, they are in each case such as to prevent anything like assurance in estimating the chances and results. If Prussia is the superior in equipment, and at least the equal in discipline, Austria is superior in numbers and in the cavalry arm. If the Austrian population, and consequently the army, are diverse in race and characteristics, the Pussian population are greatly wanting in unanimity of sentiment in supporting the war. If Austria is more easily defensible against invasion, Prussia has initiated the war by military movements which will give her very strong and defensible positions. As to the relative generalship of the two armies, upon which so much depends, we cannot yet form judgments that are worth anything. Austria has commanders of experience and reputation, foremost of whom is Benedek; but the Prussian army, on great occasions, has always been notable for producing able leaders. As to financial condition, Prussia has unquestionably a great superiority; but Austria has promptly put herself in the way of providing means for one or two great campaigns, which will in all probability be the extent of the war; and even national bankruptcy is a circumstance which in Austria is by no means synonymous with national ruin. If Prussia has a powerful ally in Italy, Austria is evidently to have the aid of the more important minor German States, beside the moral support of the Confederation. If, in the course of events, France should throw her sword into the scale against Austria, the latter may find an equally formidable ally in the great Russian Empire. To Prussia at least the friendship of France will be dangerous, while that of Russia for Austria will have no counterbalancing perils to the latter.

In speaking at the opening of these remarks of our want of sympathy with either of the combatants, we did not allude to the case of Italy. With the Italian people, the Americans agree in this matter, both in feeling and principle. The aspirations of Italy for territorial unity and the liberal constitutional principles of the Italian Government, have too close a kinship with American aspirations and principles not to compel a profound sympathy with them on our part under the circumstances in which they are placed. Without Venetia and Rome, Italy is not only incomplete and weak, but her very existence is constantly endangered. With the possession of these detached segments, Italy would be able to complete the grand work begun seven years ago; she would be in a condition to attain that which has been the dream of her greatest sons for nigh a thousand years, but which princes and priests have combined for centuries to postpone and render unattainable. That both Italian people and Government appreciate the situation in all its bearings, is beyond a doubt; and with such able administrators in the Government, such eminent commanders in the army, such universal military ardor, and such a profound enthusiasm for freedom and union among the entire people, we doubt not Italy will make an effort worthy of the new life to which she aspires. At the same time, the dangers of the crisis are unquestionably great; and though it is better for the Italian people to look at the hopes and promises than the dangers, we at this point need not be blind to the latter. She has a mighty foe in Austria, whose province she would assail, and for the successful assault of which it will require something more than the enthusiasm and numerical strength of which she is possessed. Moreover, of all the parties to the combat, Italy can worst endure defeat. It is conceded on all hands, and even in Italy itself, that failure in this great effort would involve the dissolution of the Goverment and nationality, and would either throw Italy into the hands of the princes who are eagerly waiting for her fall, or would make her subservient to foreign domination.

Reason against Force.—Those assailants of the Secretary of State who think that reason and argument in the conduct of international affairs are to be held subordinate to loud and impassioned threatenings, may consult with advantage the confessions of the leading British journal, *in re* Fenianism, which we publish in full in another column. It would have been a very considerable diplomatic achievement, if, by persuasion or ill-concealed threats, Mr. Seward had succeeded at once in bringing the Queen's Government to book on the question of the *Alabama* claims. But we venture to think it is quite as much to our credit that the conduct of the United States Government, in the practical enforcement of a real neutrality, compels the organs of British public opinion virtually to declare that the sense of fair-dealing among our people exceeds at once expectation and experience. The prompt declaration of war, recommended by Mr. Jefferson Brick, on Lord Clarendon's refusal to continue the argument as to Anglo-rebel privateering, might have been a very fierce and conclusive style of settling up the business of the nations generally.

But the President and Mr. Seward have quietly had regard to the doctrine of Milton, that Peace may have her victories, "not less renowned than war." Among these victories of peace, we reckon, may be placed this confession of an enemy, that the standard by which we Americans estimate international obligations is so high as to almost surpass belief.

The Tribune on the National Union Convention.

The opposition of the *Tribune* to the proposed Convention will not occasion surprise. Between the purposes of the gentlemen whose names are attached to the call, and the purposes of our cotemporary, there is an impassable gulf, the contemplation of which is useful only so far as it may serve to prevent injury to the Union Party. The object of the Convention is to nationalize the party; the *Tribune* has labored to sectionalize it. One is designed to heal differences, to avert dangers, to consolidate and strengthen the party on a foundation of national usefulness. The other systematically endeavors to aggravate dissension, and by arraying the party in hostility to the South, would render its sectionalism bitter and incurable. The wonder would therefore be if the *Tribune* in any shape favored, or even tolerated, the gathering of Union men from North and South with the view of promoting national harmony and peace.

And yet the *Tribune* might perchance be expected to tell the truth. To denounce the proposal and to assail its authors might seem enough even for the *Tribune's* malignity. But it is not so easily satisfied. Besides denouncing the Convention, it makes as the pretext of its denunciation an allegation which every intelligent member of the Union Party knows to be untrue. The Convention is pronounced "a formal proclamation of withdrawal by the Johnsonites from the National Union Party," "A blow aimed with deadly intent at the integrity and ascendency of the Union Party;" while the fact is that the propositions which are the foundation of the movement are propositions to which the Union Party, as a whole, formally committed itself during the progress of the war. Nothing novel or heretical has been interpolated. The standard around which Unionists are invited to rally is the standard erected when the party last met in Convention, again erected in Congress when the party acted as a unit, and solemnly indorsed by its own nominee in the Presidential chair. What else could be taken as an initiatory platform? Upon what other ground than that presented by Mr. Randall and his associates could patriotic Unionists be asked to meet?

The *Tribune*, we are aware, is not enamored of the formally-declared policy of the party whose welfare it pretends to seek. While the war lasted, it was restive; it labored to effect peace with the rebels upon terms acceptable to them, at the time when the Union Party had resolved never to stop short of national unity. It cried for peace, though at cost of national dismemberment. And to-day it prefers shibboleths of its own invention to the recorded utterances of the Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, and of Mr. Lincoln himself. It would thrust its own crotchets upon the Union Party, with an admitted knowledge of the fact that its policy would leave the party no hope but that of a remote resurrection. And still it presumes to accuse eminent Unionists, who have thus far adhered to the genuine Union platform, of "openly abandoning and conspiring to overthrow" the Union Party. If that charge may with propriety, be preferred anywhere, it is against the *Tribune* and its sectional friends—not against those who, like Messrs. Doolittle and Dixon, have fought the good fight of Unionism with a persistency and courage that should at least win for them respect.

The Texas Election.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

"Texas has just held her State election, and Throckmorton, 'Conservative,' is chosen Governor. He was a slaveholder and a rebel, but—both Slavery and the rebellion being dead—we don't see what he wants to conserve."

As, in the eyes of Congress and the *Tribune*, there is no merit in Southern loyalty, what else but "Conservatism" can be expected? Tennessee and Arkansas *are* loyal, but are held at arm's length. Their members of Congress are devoted and loyal, but have been "left out in the cold" for eight months. If good and true Representatives had been admitted to their seats, we should have different results in Southern elections. But, unhappily, we have changed sides. Secessionists endeavored to divide the Union. We resisted and defeated them. They surrendered their armies, dissolved their Government, and offered to return to their allegiance. But we, though during the war insisting that the Union was not and could not be severed, now say that *it is divided*, and that neither the Southern States nor their Representatives shall be admitted into the Union or into Congress unless they enter through the "needle's eye" held by Thad. Stevens. While loyal members of Congress from Southern States are repulsed and rejected, what encouragement is there for loyalty? Even the good old man who endeavored in vain to beguile "rude boys" out of his apple-tree was prompted to try "what virtue there was in stones."

Free Public Baths—Boston vs. New-York.—It makes us admire Boston more than is proper when we read of the free public baths in which its citizens are at liberty to disport themselves. The Tri-Montane City looms up as a first-class watering-place when we think of it, with more attractions than Newport or Long Branch. Its inhabitants assume a new aspect in our fancy: they look clean, cool and comfortable, and it seems as if life might be tolerable for them, even in these sweltering days. The workmen work cheerily, for at morning, noon or evening they can refresh themselves with a bath, and gain new strength when weary, without its costing them a nickle. Its intellectual tone is elevated and its moral character beautified by the purifying influences which its baths diffuse. At least we suppose so, or at all events we should certainly fancy so. Ten thousand Bostonians, men, women and children, bathe in them, lave in them, daily—that is, seventy thousand baths a week, (for we suppose they are open on Sundays;) and the baths are kept ever fresh and pure by the cool water flowing continually through openings at their sides. We must say, when we read of all these things in the Boston papers, our admiration for Boston City rises into something like enthusiasm; and if the people there will only straighten out their streets, abolish their "Common," smash their big organ, and hang a few more Harvard Professors, and in place of these things introduce some of the activity, vivacity and liberality of New-York, we may possibly consider the propriety of some time or other taking up quarters there.

As for free public baths in New-York, we have talked of them for the last ten years. We have urged successive Common Councils to achieve for themselves immortal fame, repeated reëlections and the gratitude of the people by introducing them. But they are as yet *in nubibus*, which is Latin for "in the clouds," and in fact it is only when now and then a cloud bursts over the City that people generally have an opportunity of enjoying anything like a free public bath. Even the cheap public baths which we used to have in the City a dozen years ago have been disappearing of late years, not because baths have been introduced into people's residences generally, for the classes who patronized them most do not, even now, reside in houses possessed of baths. We used to have salt-water baths at the Battery and at the foot of Desbrosses-street and elsewhere, and numerous fresh-water baths in Broadway, in the Bowery, &c., down-town and up-town. But where now have nearly all of them gone? We can only live in hope that we will yet have a Common Council that will do as much for the citizens of New-York as the authorities of Boston have done for that city.

Strategy on the Border.—They are disputing, in the Canada Press and Parliament, the question, whether a volunteer Colonel of the name of Booker, or a regular Colonel of the name of Peacock, was most to blame for the escape of the Fenian invaders. The scandal is, on one part, that the volunteers were ordered by Maj.-Gen. Napier to lead the advance, while the regulars slept over night, failed to come up to time, and thus allowed the enemy to escape. On the other hand, it is alleged that the regular force had two newspaper editors, a Queen's Council, and a firm of railway contractors to direct their movements, and that, consequently, these movements must have been pretty nearly right, or ought to have been. The latter view of the late situation we are inclined to believe correct. If a Colonel of the British Regulars, under the guidance of two able-bodied editors, a leading lawyer, and two successful railway bosses, failed in his strategic operations against the grand liberating army of the Irish Republic, it is clear enough to most minds, we take it, that the fault didn't lie at the "regular" Colonel's door. Gen. Napier, controlling the whole expedition, not only supplied his lieutenant with several armed companies of regulars, but he sent him forth to meet the Phœnician cohorts with pen and ink, with the contractor's spade and shovel, and with a full Queen's Counsel's warrant to comprehend all auspicious persons found in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls. If Col. Peacock didn't *find* these persons, it was because, acting under sound advice, he took care to avoid them.

Sensational Failure.—The *Herald* charged great diplomatic Mexican enormities to the Secretary of State. Nobody noticed or cared for its absurd inventions. Yesterday it reiterated them in a frothy editorial, endeavoring to excite attention by *inserting* a paragraph into its Washington correspondence. But it is equally a failure. The *Herald's* editorials and "correspondence" are alike impotent.

Sensational Headings.—We are pleased to see that the *Tribune* has profited by our gentle admonition, and withdrawn its alarming display lines about a pestilence that does not exist. It makes faces and grumbles at us, of course; but that is very natural. Thersites was not esteemed the most desirable of neighbors, but his malicious tongue had the negative virtue of keeping the Grecian leaders alive to the importance of good manners and a decent style of conversation. So the *Tribune*, in its reckless abuse of anybody and everybody disagreeing with its opinions and assumptions, stands among newspapers as an awful example of what we may all come to, unless we keep careful control of that unruly evil spoken of in the good book:

"And the tongue is a fire; a world of iniquity: so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell. For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind: but the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not so to be."

After which reference to high authority, the reader will see how utterly futile must be any attempt to reform the "unruly evil" of our railing cotemporary.

LOUISIANA.

The Convention—Ravages of the Cotton Worm—The Levee Commissioners.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 27.

Cotton feeble; sales 600 bales; prices unchanged; to-day's receipts 99 bales. Sterling Exchange, 70; New-York Exchange, par.

The Radical Convention which sat yesterday ridiculed men of character who refused to participate. The old Convention gave power only to the Legislature, at its first session, to call the Convention together again. The Legislature refused, and the Convention consequently died by its own act.

The cotton worm is ravaging the plant in Western Texas.

The favorable reception of the Levee Commissioners at Washington gives pleasure here; also, the reported return of Gen. Canby, who is popularly known as the "prudent old soldier."

CONNECTICUT.

Ratification of the Amendments.

New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, June 27.

The House to-day concurred with the Senate in ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, by a straight party vote. A hundred guns were fired on the Green in honor of the occasion. Connecticut is the first State to ratify the Amendment.

From California.

San Francisco, Monday, June 18.

The steamer *Constitution*, Capt. Earnsworth, sailed to-day for Panama, carrying $1,678,000 in treasure, of which $219,000 are for New-York.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, for Victoria, carries an assorted cargo valued at $48,000, and $100,000.

The American whale-ship *Navy*, of New-Bedford, arrived at Honolulu May 25, with 90 bbls. sperm.

Mining stocks are again declining. Ophir, $305; Imperial, $107; Yellow Jacket, $690; Belcher, $177. Legal Tender, 70.

The Louisville Presbytery.

Louisville, Wednesday, June 27.

At a very large meeting of the Second Presbyterian Congregation, Rev. Stuart Robinson, their Pastor, was sustained by an overwhelming majority. New elders were elected, and strong minuted adopted, indorsing the Louisville Presbytery against the General Assembly.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamers *Juniata*, Capt. Almy; *Kansas*, Lieut.-Commander Wells, *Shawmut*, Lieut.-Commander Walker, and *Dacotah*, Commander Thompson, were all at Montevideo, April 29th. All well.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Action of the House on the Amendments to the Tax Bill.

The Amendments on Cotton, Cigars, Incomes and Gas Companies Non-Concurred In.

A Committee of Conference Called For by the House.

The Ten Per Cent. Tax on State Banks Takes Effect August 1.

The Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia.

A Movement to Secure a Report of the Senate Bankrupt Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 26.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX BILL.

The most important bill in the House to-day was the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Tax Bill. The Senate made a great many amendments, most of which were of not a very important character. The several features of prominence, however, such as cotton, cigars, income, &c., received the attention of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday and to-day, and they reported the bill back to the House this afternoon, with the recommendation that the House concur with the Senate on all but these several features, upon which a separate vote was asked. This gave rise to quite a spirited contest, cotton, cigars, Gas Companies and the Bank Tax being the chief points in dispute. The Senate tax of two cents on cotton was non-concurred in, and the indications are that a compromise of three cents will be agreed upon by the Committee. On the Senate's amendment to permit gas companies to charge their tax to the consumer, a most spirited fight ensued, and the amendment was once declared to be concurred in upon a vote by tellers, which gave ayes 58, nays 53; whereupon a motion to reconsider was made, and a motion to lay that motion on the table was lost by a yea and a nay vote of 75 to 55, the vote then being considered *viva voce*, and the amendment finally non-concurred in by yeas 49, nays 76. Railroad and other traveling corporations shared the same fate. The amendments raising the tax from one to two per cent. on clothing was also non-concurred in, as was that increasing the tax on cigars from $4 to $10 per thousand. The reduction of the tax on smoking tobacco from 20 to 15 cents was concurred in, as was also the suspension of the 10 per cent. State Bank tax until the 1st of August. On incomes, the Senate had stricken out the $1,000 exempted by the House and fixed the amount at the old figure of $600, with which action the House refused to concur. The bill now goes into a Conference Committee for settlement of these important points, and it is probable that it will be a law the 4th of July. The State Bank Tax feature may be considered settled, giving this species of circulation but thirty days longer to retire from existence.

THE TAX ON BANKS.

The New-York Bank Committee having failed to accomplish anything with the Currency Committee of the House, they will urge in the House the abatement of the tax on deposits and circulation, and the substitution of a tax of one-quarter of one per centum on capital, which will yield one million dollars, or three times the amount of the present annual expenses of the Currency Bureau. The pressure from the banks throughout the country for a reduction of taxation is very strong. Most of the members who are opposed to granting the relief, base their opposition upon the ground that for every $100,000 taken off the bank tax, some article will have to be taken from the exempt list.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Earnest efforts are making to induce the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the Bankrupt Bill, so that it may pass this session, as it is believed it would if it could be brought before the Senate. It is likely to be overslaughed, however, by the rush of other business at the close of the session.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE—ANOTHER DEAD-LOCK THREATENED.

Information of a reliable character has been received here to the effect that the Tennessee Legislature is again to be brought to a dead-lock in the approaching extra session. It is understood that the members who are opposed to the Constitutional Amendments will refuse to appear, which will leave the General Assembly at least two members short of a quorum. In this way the Democrats hope to defeat the ratification of the amendments.

AFFAIRS IN TAMPICO.

The following is a translation from a recent number of the *Iris*, an Imperial paper published at Tampico: "Since February last to the present date there have left this place for Tuxpan and Vera Cruz twenty thousand packages of mercandise, upon which the merchants of this place will lose upwards of $290,000 for freight alone, which is $10 per package. These enormous losses, the disaster of Fantoyaquita, and the further losses our merchants have to suffer, on account of the numerous failures in the interior, will utterly ruin the commerce of this place if the situation is prolonged six months more.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. Washburne's condition is reported to be about the same as yesterday. His disorder is congestion of the liver, and though serious, it is believed will yield to skillful treatment. He is at the residence of Gen. Grant.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL COMMITTEE.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Committee met to-day, but without doing anything of moment adjourned until Thursday.

THE MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

W. T. Coggshell, of Ohio, United States Minister to Ecuador, has been here several days, and leaves to-morrow for his home to make preparation for the departure to Quito. He will sail from New-York on the 11th of next month.

THE ELECTION FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Universal Suffrage Bill, which was before the Senate to-day, is likely to be so encumbered with resolutions that the author of it will scarcely recognize the original bill. A final vote is to be had to-morrow, and it is generally expected that the bill will pass with an educational test included, and a provision disfranchising all who have participated or aided in rebellion.

CONSULAR.

The Senate confirmed to-day the nomination of John W. McClure to be Consul at Napoleon, Vendee.

LAND TITLE ISSUED TO GEN. SUTTER.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued a patent to J. A. Sutter for the new Halvetea Ranche, which covers the City of Sacramento. The principal advantage of this will be to enable him to perfect titles to lands already conveyed.

PARDON ISSUED TO A. T. BLEDSOE.

The President has authorized the issue of a pardon to A. T. Bledsoe, who in the early part of the rebellion occupied the position of Assistant Secretary of War in the Confederate Cabinet. This pardon was earnestly recommended by O. H. Browning and others.

NO PROSPECT OF A CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

The prospect of a recess of Congress to enable members to spend the Fourth of July at home is very poor. Nearly all the Western members are opposed to it, as they cannot get home, and there is a great desire among all to hurry up business and adjourn.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Even with great industry, Congress can hardly complete its important business and adjourn before the 20th of July. The heat of the past few days has had a demoralizing effect. Members complain that they are over-worked, and the votes latterly in leave a large number of absentees.

NOTICE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following notice:

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of certificates of indebtedness issued under Acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all certificates of indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest and will be paid on presentation at this Department with interest only to said 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

The President did not send any nominations to the Senate to-day, though a large number of appointments for inferior offices has been made out. Among the candidates named for United States District Judge for the District of New-Hampshire is Senator Clarke.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

Among the new candidates for Naval Officer of New-York is Ex-Maj.-Gen. Davies, now Public Administrator of your City. He is a son of the disappointed aspirant for the Collectorship, a nephew of the mathematical professor, and otherwise related to a family that badly needs official position.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Orton Guernsey, Special Indian Commissioner, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of Fort Sully, June 12, that councils have been held with the tribes with which we made treaties last Fall. They have suffered much during the past hard Winter—some of them actually starved to death—but notwithstanding this, they have been very quiet, and observed their treaty stipulations faithfully, which was certainly doing better, Mr. Guernsey says, than white men would have done under the same circumstances.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, recommends the dismissal of Indian Agent Bryson, of the Smith Reservation, California, for having inflicted capital punishment upon an Indian who had killed another in that locality, as there is no authority for an agent to act in capital offences where the civil law is in force.

CONSULAR.

J. F. Packer has been recognized by the President Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Key West, Fla., and August Beck as Consul for Hesse Darmstadt, at Chicago, Ill.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session, yesterday, confirmed the following nominations:

To be Consuls—George W. Bowie, of California, at Canton; Charles Mueller, of Ohio, at Amsterdam; David H. Strother, of West Virginia, at Buenos Ayres; W. P. Atwill, of Wisconsin, at Maracaibo; George S. Dodge, of Vermont, at Bremen.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—N. P. Knapp, for the Tenth Collection District of Illinois; W. H. Markle, of Greensburgh, for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania; and Owen L. Mann for the First District of Illinois.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—Robert Clark, for the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Orton, for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

To be Deputy Postmasters—Edward H. Shelby, at Rome, N. Y.; Moses Wood, at Clinton, N. Y.; Chas. H. Hopkins, at Utica, N. Y.; Daniel Mace, at Lafayette, Ind.; Wm. A. Hugh, at Berlin Green, Wis.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, June 27.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to establish certain ocean post routes between the United States and Europe, and to regulate the transportation of mails thereon and reduce the expenses thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It establishes three routes, viz.: First, between Boston and Liverpool; second, between New-York and Havre *viâ* Southampton; and third, between New-York and Antwerp *viâ* Cowes. It provides that the compensation per mile on these routes shall not exceed two dollars; provided that the total amount shall not exceed accruing postages and provided that the Postmaster-General shall not be obliged to accept the lowest bid. The third section requires an average speed of ten miles per hour on steamships of the United States, and contracts must not be for less than seven nor more than ten years provided a delay of twelve hours in time of starting shall subject to a fine of $2,000, and the same for each subsequent twelve hours. On route number two extra allowance may be made equal to tonnage dues paid to foreign Governments. There shall be a semi-monthly service on route number three and monthly service on the others. Mail agents and bearers of United States dispatches, and officers of the army and navy traveling on special orders, shall be carried free. The Government may require an increase in the number of trips at proportionate rates, on giving one year's notice. The cost of the proposed service on the several routes is as follows; Boston and Liverpool, 13 trips, 5,900 miles, at $2, $153,400; New-York and Havre, 6,540 miles, $170,040; New-York and Antwerp, 6,710 miles, $359,440; total, $682,880. The United States postage in 1855 was $787,028; in 1856, $732,887; in 1865, $677,156.

ALEXANDRIA AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to repeal the act to retrocede the County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. The object of the bill is to make Alexandria a part of the District of Columbia.

DUGANNIE'S TACTICS.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase Dugannie's tactics for the use of the army.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Messrs. Sherman, Wilson and Yates, were appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Army Appropriation Bill.

AID TO TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mr. Sherman called up a bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend the first section by striking out the words "that the National Telegraph Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, April 16, 1866, shall have the right, &c.," and insert in place thereof "that any telegraph company now organized or authorized to be organized under the laws of any State of this Union shall have the right, &c."

Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Brown, in the course of some remarks, alluding to the recent report of the Postmaster-General on the subject of telegraphing, said that in this report the Postmaster-General had shown himself utterly incompetent for the position he holds. His report was made up in great part of communications from persons interested in the great monopoly that now controls the telegraphing of this country. He (the Postmaster-General) had reflected more discredit on himself, in this connection, than perhaps had transpired with regard to any other officer of the Government. Men in his position heretofore had striven to advance the public interests, but he (the Postmaster-General) had stood in the way of a needed reform.

Mr. Sherman regretted that Mr. Brown should have made such a personal attack upon Mr. Dennison, whom he (Mr. Sherman) knew to have the public interests at heart, and to be as desirous as anybody for advancing them. Mr. Dennison did not believe that the plan suggested by Mr. Brown was feasible at the present time, but he was favorable to anything that promised relief from the present telegraph monopoly.

Mr. Doolittle moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

Messrs. Guthrie and Hendricks spoke against the bill as one on which Congress had no right to pass.

The motion of Mr. Doolittle prevailed by yeas 20, nays 14.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Riddle, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Harris, Kirkwood, Nesmith, Norton, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Wade, Williams—14.

So the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

TRANSPORTATION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, concurred in the House amendments to the bill regulating the transportation of nitro-glycerine.

The amendments, Mr. Edmunds said, were merely verbal.

THE UNITED STATES COURT IN GEORGIA.

The bill to change the place of holding the United States Court in the Northern District of Georgia from Marietta to Atlanta was passed.

THE ELECTION FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Morrill called up the Senate bill to regulate the election franchise in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of 21 years and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said district for the period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said district, without any distinction on account of color or race.

Sec. 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully refuse to receive, or who shall willfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of the said district, or to both.

Sec. 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the several Courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this

that in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the Court.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election; and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, and on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers; the list shall be published in some newspaper printed in said district.

SEC. 7. That on or before the day of the election, the Mayors and Aldermen of said cities should post up a list of voters thus prepared in one or more public places in said cities, respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

SEC. 8. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check-list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had an opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list, and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend the 1st section by adding after the words "crime or offence," the following words: "Excepting persons who may have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to give aid and comfort to the rebellion."

Mr. BROWN said he did not object to the temporary disfranchisement of rebels, but if Mr. MORRILL's amendment contemplated permanent disfranchisement he was opposed to it. He believed universal suffrage would render innocent these rebel votes, and that it was the only basis of safe and permanent reconstruction.

Mr. SUMNER—Are you opposed to the disfranchisement of rebels?

Mr. BROWN—As a permanent policy of the Government I am.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL—I have further to amend by adding after the words "elected therein," the words "and who can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name."

Mr. BROWN—Let us have the yeas and nayes on that.

Mr. POMEROY opposed the word "English." He did not believe reading in the English language necessary to make a good patriot of a man. He knew a great many good citizens and loyal men who did not understand the English language.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the amendment on similar grounds to those taken by Mr. POMEROY.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the words "in the English language."

The CHAIR—Mr. ANTHONY said it was not in order to amend an amendment to an amendment.

Mr. WILSON said he could not see the necessity of the writing qualification. Many could not write from physical disqualification—paralysis, for instance. He was opposed to the amendment of Mr. MORRILL.

Mr. MORRILL modified his amendment by striking out the words "in the English language."

Mr. STEWART moved to postpone the present and all pending orders, and take up the bill to regulate the sale and occupation of mineral lands, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. MORRILL'S amendment, as modified, was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Kirkwood, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams—15.

NAYES—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Grimes, Guthrie, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Norton, Nye, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wilson, Yates—19.

Mr. WILLEY offered an amendment striking out the first section of the bill, and in lieu thereof inserting a provision, that in elections hereafter to be held in the District of Columbia, the following-described persons, and those only, shall have a right to vote:

All persons who are actual residents, and who were entitled to vote in 1865; all persons residents of the the District who have been duly mustered out of the United States service, and may hereafter be mustered out; all male citizens of the United States 21 years of age, excepting paupers, persons *non compus mentis*, or persons convicted of an infamous offence, who, being residents of the ward or district in which they vote, shall have resided there for one year next preceding any election, and who shall have paid the taxes assessed against them, and who can read and write their names.

Mr. WILLEY supported the above in a lengthy written speech. He denied the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of suffrage in the States, and would favor nothing but a qualified suffrage in the District of Columbia. In the course of his remarks he discussed the question of the abolition of Slavery and its effects and other questions growing out of it.

At the conclusion of Mr. WILLEY's speech, pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRIDGING THE CUYAHOGA RIVER.

On motion of Mr. EGGLESTON, the Senate joint resolution for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cuyahoga River, over and upon the Government piers at Cleveland, was taken up, read three times and passed.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate joint resolution for the payment of certain Kentucky militia forces, and the Senate bill to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for services of militia; and the same were referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Senate bill further to prevent smuggling came up as the unfinished business of yesterday, and was discussed during the morning hour by Messrs. ELIOT, HUMPHREY and HALE.

Mr. ELIOT moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE wished to offer an amendment to repeal section four of the act of March 1, 1817, concerning navigation, which, he said, operated severely against the transportation of wheat from the West to the East, by preventing the competition of Canadian vessels in the carrying trade between ports of the United States.

Mr. ELIOT declined to yield for that purpose.

The House seconded the previous question.

Some technical amendments offered by Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. ELIOT were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

LEAVE GRANTED.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, leave was granted to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, make a report from the Committee on Commerce, he (WASHBURNE) being confined to his bed by sickness, but hoping to be out in the course of three or four days.

Leave was granted to Mr. BLOW, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, to sign the majority report, he having been absent when it was made.

THE TAX BILL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back amendments to the Tax Bill, and proceeded to state the important features of the report:

The Committee recommend non-concurrence in the Senate amendment reducing the tax on cotton from five to two cents; in the amendment allowing gas companies and street railroads to add in the tax to their charges; in the amendment increasing the tax on ready-made clothing from 1 to 2 per cent.; in the amendment reducing the tax on smoking tobacco from 20 to 15 per cent.; in the amendment as to taxing the circulation of State bank notes, and the amendment as to the income tax.

Separate votes were asked on all these and other amendments.

Mr. KASSON, who had asked a separate vote on the cotton amendment, expressed a desire to withdraw the call, stating that he learned from a member of the Committee of Ways and Means that it was the intention to treat the question in a liberal spirit in the Committee of Conference.

Mr. HOOPER renewed the demand for a separate vote.

Mr. MORRILL said that the general purpose of the Committee of Ways and Means had been to follow the votes of the House on all questions debated and acted on by the House. The most important amendment was that in regard to cotton. The House by a very large and decisive vote, had put the tax at five cents per pound, and the Senate had reduced it to two cents. There was a variance of opinion between the House and the Senate on that subject, and he trusted the House would not feel disposed to yield. He, for one, much preferred to have the tax five cents, and at all events it should be nothing less than three cents. He believed that it would inflict no injury on the people at the South, but that they would be earnestly in favor of it. The reduction of the tax from five to two cents would make a bad hole in the revenue of the Government.

Mr. KASSON asked whether the addition of the five cents a pound to the cost of cotton would not make a sadder hole in the purses of the people.

Mr. MORRILL thought not, but that it would add largely to the wealth of the United States if every pound of cotton raised in the United States could be manufactured here.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired what would be the probable amount of diminution in the revenue if the tax on cotton were reduced to two cents.

Mr. MORRILL gave the estimate at twenty-seven millions.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired further what the diminution would be with the tax at three cents.

Mr. MORRILL estimated it at eighteen millions. He went on to speak about the tobacco amendment, and declared his opinion that a tax of twenty cents per pound was little enough. He believed himself an impartial juror between the different sections of the country on that subject, as his State did not produce or manufacture tobacco. In regard to the amendment allowing gas companies to add the tax to the price of gas where such price is fixed by law, he thought a refusal to concur in it would be a species of hardship and tyranny which the House would not like to be responsible for. In this connection he instanced the Manhattan Gas Company of New-York, which was restricted to $2 50 per thousand cubic feet, and to the Pittsburgh Company restricted to 75 cents for gas consumed by the city, and $1 50 for gas supplied to other consumers.

Mr. GRISWOLD expressed his concurrence with the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means on the question of the tax on cotton. When the subject was under discussion before in the House he had stated that at 25 cents a pound, American cotton would be used in England in preference to the cotton of other countries. The gentlemen from Massachusetts (HOOPER) had demurred to that statement. He now gave as his authority for it the Member of Parliament from Carlisle, a large Manchester cotton-spinner, and the London *Chronicle* of April 7, 1866.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, thought the sources of information rather suspicious, as that great cotton spinner might be interested in the growth of cotton in India, and would in that case prefer to have American cotton taxed five cents a pound, or more.

Mr. GRISWOLD directed attention to the fact that the quantity of American cotton imported into England from Jan. 1 to April 19, 1866, was 536,000 bales, against 97,000 bales in the corresponding time in 1865, an increase of over 500 per cent., while the increase in the importation of other cotton was only forty-two per cent.

Mr. HOOPER thought that might be explained by the fact of our cotton having become accessible.

Mr. GRISWOLD expressed his belief that England would gladly consume three millions of bales of American cotton at a price not less than twenty-five cents a pound. No branch of industry could so well contribute to the national revenue. He sincerely hoped the House would not concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. KASSON thought that he (Mr. GRISWOLD) had entirely overlooked two things—that the accumulations in England had been exhausted during the war, and consequently there was an extra demand at the first opportunity, and that the tax would have to be borne entirely by the people of this country. Under this tax, and with a drawback on manufactured goods exported, these goods would be sold cheaper abroad than at home; the profits of the manufacturer would come not from the foreign but the domestic consumer.

Mr. STEVENS inquired of Mr. KASSON whether he was not aware that the attempt to cultivate cotton in the East had now been abandoned generally?

Mr. KASSON did not admit that to be the fact. On the contrary, he knew that efforts had been made in India, and he supposed were still continued, to produce an extraordinary amount of cotton under the stimulus of high prices. He was informed that at the present price of labor cotton could not be produced at less than fifteen or sixteen cents a pound, and a tax of five cents would be equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent.

Mr. STEVENS said that any man who had studied the history of soils, climates and productions must know that America could produce cotton at less than half the cost of its production in other countries. If the cost of producing it in this country were thirty cents a pound, it would be all bought. A tax of five cents a pound would therefore not stop the sale of a pound of it; neither would a tax of ten cents. If Congress had been wise enough to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, he had proposed to levy an export duty of ten cents a pound on cotton, it would have produced a revenue of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and thus the country would have got some little pecuniary compensation from those who had caused the mighty debt of the nation. But as that was not done Congress should levy the tax of five cents. It was the only thing it would be likely to get out of the South. No one could oppose it who was not in practice and theory a free trader and who did not scorn the idea of protecting American industry.

Mr. KASSON asked whether the gentleman referred to him as a free trader.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he judged so from his speech. It was nothing but a free-trade argument. It had not one symptom or odor of protection in it. Passing on to the subject of the tobacco amendment he denounced it as the most ruinous, heartless and crushing measure ever inflicted on the industry of a people. It would destroy the cultivation of tobacco in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the West.

Mr. BANKS advocated the tax of five cents on cotton as one of the means of deriving a revenue to pay the debts of the Government. Before the cotton crop of the country could largely increase it would be necessary for the Government to extend its aid in repairing the levees on the Mississippi, in relieving the planters of the Southern States from their proportion of the taxes for a time at least, and in sustaining and supporting the people engaged in agricultural pursuits. He believed that then the quantity of cotton produced would be doubled or trebled, and that it could be sold for half its former price. He believed it could be raised for two and a half cents a pound, when the former slave became the owner and planter of one or two or five acres. Heretofore cotton had been produced in only five States; he believed it could be grown more or less profitably in twenty States.

Debate being closed by the previous question, the House proceeded to vote on the amendments on which separate votes had been asked for, the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means having been followed as to all the rest.

The first amendment voted on was that reducing the tax on cotton from five cents to two cents a pound. The amendment was non-concurred in, the vote being taken by division.

Mr. TRIMBLE moved to reconsider that vote.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on the latter motion and resulted, yeas 84, nays 45. So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The next amendment was to insert a provision authorizing all gas companies, whose price for gas is fixed by law, to add in the tax.

The yeas and nays were called for and refused, and the vote was taken by letters, resulting in 58 to 53, so the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. NICHOLSON called for the reading of the rule forbidding members to vote on a measure in which they have an interest.

By direction of the Speaker the rule was read.

Mr. THAYER called upon Mr. NICHOLSON to specify any members that came within the rule, and resented the insinuation as an imputation upon the whole House.

Mr. NICHOLSON disclaimed any intention of reflecting in any manner on any member.

Mr. EGGLESTON moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. THAYER moved to lay that motion on the table. Negatived—Yeas 55, nays 75.

Mr. TRIMBLE, after having voted, withdrew his vote, on the ground of his having a small interest in a gas company.

Mr. EGGLESTON expressed the hope that all other members similarly interested would do the same.

Mr. PIKE asked whether the Speaker had ruled that members interested in gas companies could not vote upon the question.

The Speaker replied that he had made no such ruling as no such point had been made. The question recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote concurring in the amendment, and it was reconsidered, ayes 73, nays not counted, and then that amendment was non-concurred in, ayes 49, nays 76.

The next amendment increasing the tax on ready-made clothing from one to two per cent. was non-concurred in; also the amendment on the same subject making the exemption apply to those whose annual products do not exceed $2,000.

The next amendment imposing a tax of five per cent. per pound on shoddy wool manufactured from woven cloth was non concurred in.

The amendment reducing the tax on smoking tobacco from twenty to fifteen cents per pound was concurred in. The amendment in relation to cigars was non-concurred in.

The next amendment was that authorizing railroad companies to add the tax to their rates of fares.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether it would be held that members who held free passes on railroads were interested in the vote. [Laughter.]

The Speaker referred to Mr. CUSHING's book on Parliamentary Law, where it is held that members of legislative bodies are all privileged to vote on questions relating to their pay, because they are all equally interested, and said he would rule on the same principle that as probably all the members had free tickets, and therefore were equally interested, they had a right to vote. [Laughter.]

The amendment was non-concurred in.

The amendments as to the income tax were non-concurred in.

The amendment taxing State Bank circulation ten per cent. after the 1st of August next, was concurred in—ayes 78, nays not counted.

The amendments as to oil-dressed leather were non-concurred in.

The amendment allowing apothecaries to sell wines and spirits on physicians' prescriptions, without paying license as retail dealers, was concurred in.

The amendment requiring the Inspectors of Internal Revenue to divest themselves within sixty days of any interest they may have in the manufacture of tobacco, whisky, &c., was non-concurred in.

This disposed of all the amendments. The House voted to insist on its disagreement with the Senate, and asked for a Committee of Conference, and then, at 4:30, the House adjourned.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of the Princess Victoria, Sister of King Kamehameha.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 18.

The bark *Ethan Allen* brings Honolulu dates of May 31. The Princess VICTORIA, sister of King KAMEHAMEHA, died on May 29, and was lying in state, in which she was to remain two months previous to burial. The *Ethan Allen* brings 4,000 kegs of sugar.

The bark *Aretia*, from Hong Kong, brings 2,300 bags of rice.

The Maine Telegraph Company.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, June 27.

The Maine Telegraph Company to-day elected the following directors: Hiram O. Alden and William H. Simpson, of Belfast; Albert W. Paine, Jacob P. Smith and Albert Holden, of Bangor; William P. Morrill and Bron Bradbury, of Portland; Edward O'Brien, of Thomeston; Robert Mowe, of Eastport. H. O. Alden was elected President, and W. P. Morrill Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Reconstruction in the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 27.

The work of building the Milledgeville, Macon and Augusta Railroad, which was graded before the war was commenced, will be pushed forward rapidly.

A general order has been issued by Gen. SEYMOUR, commanding at Pensacola, establishing virtually martial law over five counties of Florida, in consequence, as it alleges, of the civil authorities having failed to prevent crimes to be committed upon persons of loyal citizens and soldiers.

German Festivities—Fire.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 27.

The new German Schützen Park was inaugurated to-day by a grand procession of German target associations, followed by some target practice and a grand banquet. The grounds have been elegantly ornamented.

ZEGER's large lager-beer brewery on West Lombard-street was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss unknown.

A thunder-storm this afternoon considerably moderated the temperature.

Severe Storm at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, June 27.

Severe thunder showers have prevailed here to-day. The lightning struck the buildings owned by the New-York Ice Company, setting them on fire and completely destroying them. The Weddle Paint Works, south of the ice houses, were also destroyed. Total loss $90,000. Partly insured.

Arrest of Pollard.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 27.

POLLARD was arrested this forenoon for posting JAMES, and bailed in the sum of $4,000 to appear at the Mayor's Court to-morrow. JAMES has not yet been arrested.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

Commencement at Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie.

History of the Enterprise—Its Founder, Trustees, and Teachers.

The Young Women of America Homeward Bound—The Young Men of Poughkeepsie and Their Peculiarities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VASSAR FEMALE COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, June 27, 1866.

Perhaps the reader indulges the absurd idea that a treatise on the necessity of female education is about to follow. No such thing. The thermometer tells a story which would discourage any man from such a task; and if, in this Anno Domini, 1866, there be a solitary subscriber to the TIMES who doesn't believe with his whole heart in the doctrine of liberal female education, he ought to be ashamed of himself.

A courteous invitation from the Committee induced me to peril life and limb and comfort on the racketty Hudson River road yesterday afternoon, that I might attend the closing exercises of the current year at the Vassar Female College. Concerning the heat and the dust, the noise and the crowd on the cars, there is nothing new to write; concerning the smash-up on the track just below Peekskill, whereby poor Conductor WHEELER and four men lost their lives, and the absolute inhumanity of the Company's people at that station, I will speak further on. Suffice it now to say that we were detained a long time and made very late in consequence. Having reached the college, we were taken to the chapel, where the exercises of the evening were in progress before a large and brilliant assemblage of youth and beauty, wit and worth. Dr. RAYMOND, the President, sat upon the platform where the young ladies read, sang and declaimed, as young ladies only can at such rare and festive seasons. Details one never cares for; all was good. The "papers" were cleverly written and carefully read; the singing was really admirable, and the closing dialogue between Truth, Peace, Discord and a number of angelic friends, was not only instructive, as such matters always are, but likewise entertaining, as they very rarely are.

A well-laid collation, consisting of tea, coffee, ice-cream, cake, ices and the substantials, then occupied the attention of the youthful damsels, their friends and the guests of the college until a very late hour, when, with universal good nature and entire satisfaction the congregation broke up, and each person was at liberty to suffer the sultriness of the weather and profit by the gratuitous surgery of the over-zealous mosquitoes.

I improved the leisure afforded me by glancing at the

HISTORY OF VASSAR COLLEGE

as it has been written on the understanding of one who knows all about it from egg to hatchment.

It commences almost like a fairy legend, thus: "Once there was a very rich and very good man," who lived in this somewhat pretentious City of Poughkeepsie, (with wretched hotels, a great many hills and very few hacks, for which high prices are charged,) who was desirous of doing something with his money while he lived, which would not only redound to his credit after he died, but continue in its career of benevolence and wisdom down through the vistas of futurity. The name of the aforesaid was MATTHEW VASSAR, and his conclusion was the founding and endowment of this magnificent institution, which is not only a monument of his individual liberality but a landmark on the road of progress toward light and liberty in this broad Continent of ours.

Mr. VASSAR having determined to give $500,000 or more to the furtherance of his plan, associated with him in the incorporation of the College the following-named gentlemen as

TRUSTEES,

names which the community will recognize as trusty guides for any educational enterprise:

Matthew Vassar, founder of the College, Poughkeepsie.
Hon. Ira Harris, Albany.
Hon. William Kelly, Rhinebeck.
Hon. James Harper, New-York.
Martin B. Anderson, LL.D., Rochester.
Hon. John Thompson, Poughkeepsie.
Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., Stamford, Conn.
Hon. Charles W. Swift, Poughkeepsie.
Rev. Elias L. Magoon, D. D., Albany.
Stephen M. Buckingham, Poughkeepsie.
Nathan Bishop, LL.D., New-York.
Matthew Vassar, Jr., Poughkeepsie.
Benson J. Lossing, Poughkeepsie.
Rev. Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D., Rochester.
Samuel F. B. Morse, LL.D., Poughkeepsie.
Samuel S. Constant, New-York.
John Guy Vassar, Poughkeepsie.
Rev. William Hague, D. D., Boston, Mass.
Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., Poughkeepsie.
Cornelius Dubois, Poughkeepsie.
John H. Raymond, LL. D., Poughkeepsie.
Morgan L. Smith, New-York.
Cyrus Swan, Poughkeepsie.
Hon. Geo. W. Sterling, Poughkeepsie.
Hon. Geo. T. Pierce, Ulster County.
Smith Sheldon, New-York.
Joseph C. Doughty, Poughkeepsie.
Augustus L. Allen, Poughkeepsie.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. William Kelly, Chairman.
Mathew Vassar, Jr., Treasurer.
Cyrus Swan, Secretary.
James N. Schou, Register and Clerk.

After the requisite preliminaries were attended to, the college buildings were erected about two miles back from Poughkeepsie. The buildings in themselves are worth a visit. The main edifice is 500 feet in length by 170 in depth. It contains five independent dwelling-houses for resident officers, beside accommodations for about 400 young ladies and their teachers; with full suites of rooms for class recitations, lectures, music and painting. It also contains a chapel and dining-hall, parlors, and suitable apartments for library, art-gallery, philosophical apparatus, laboratory, cabinets of natural history, and all other appurtenances of a college. It is provided with a perfect system for warming and ventilation, by steam-heated air; with gas manufactured on the premises; with an abundance of pure water, distributed throughout the building; with numerous bathing-rooms, and other needful conveniences.

The young ladies' apartments are arranged in groups, three sleeping-rooms usually opening into one study-parlor. By this arrangement society is provided for all, with the requisite opportunity for occasional retirement and privacy. Some of the chambers contain single and others double beds, to suit the different tastes and circumstances of students. The rooms are neatly carpeted and furnished, and kept in order by the College Matron. They are all airy and cheerful, having on one side a pleasant out-look into the grounds, and on the other opening into spacious corridors, which extend on every floor the entire length of the building and its wings (nearly eight hundred feet) and which, being beautifully lighted, aired and warmed, afford ample means of in-door exercise in inclement weather. The College parlors are large and pleasant; and access can be had by the young ladies at all times to the private apartments of their teachers, and to the homes of the President and resident Professors, without passing from under the roof of the College. The whole main building is nearly fire-proof. Every partition wall is of solid brick, and is carried from the foundation up to the roof. The building is divided across its length by four pairs of fire-walls, from eight to twelve feet apart, which are connected only in the halls, and there by brick and stone. Into the fire-walls are run iron doors, on rollers, and so adjusted that they may be drawn across the halls in case of fire, so that any fifth part of the building may be entirely isolated from the rest. Between these fire-walls run fireproof stairways, which must always be safe. Beside these precautions, at four equi-distant points run water-pipes from top to bottom of the building, with a hose connection in each pipe on each story, and fifty feet of hose always attached to each stop. There are ten external doors, and eight stairways from top to bottom. The building is of brick, with slate roof. A spacious boiler and gas house supplies warmth and light to the entire establishment. This building, whose dimensions are 84 feet by 42, is at a distance of 400 feet from the College edifice, and covers three boilers capable of generating sufficient steam for the cooking and laundry service, and to warm all the rooms in the College, even in the severest weather, by means of over 14 miles of steam-pipe, some of it at a distance of 1,000 feet from its source, and water heated by the same agency is carried into all parts of the College. This building also covers two benches of gas retorts, capable together of making 16,000 feet of gas a day, with the necessary center seal purifiers and meter, and room for storing a large quantity of coal. The amount of coal consumed in all the operations is from 1,400 to 1,500 tons per annum. The whole system of steam, water and gas pipes throughout the establishment, measures over twenty miles. The Pump-house covers the water-wheel and steam-pump, by which a copious supply of water is driven from a spring-fed lake to the distributing reservoirs above the College, and also the extensive filter by which it is first cleansed of possible impurities. These, with the requisite farm-houses, barns, vegetable depots, and an ice-house of generous capacity, complete the collection of buildings, which enable this College to challenge comparison with its sister institutions, everywhere, for perfection of material arrangements.

It may seem very easy work to tell all this, but it isn't. The information has been derived only at great expense of mental and physical strength. I walked over the farm this hot, broiling day to see the place where 2,000 bushels of potatoes were growing; to the lake where the young ladies row their little skiffs; to the riding school where Baron somebody, from somewhere on the something, is to manage the *ménage*; to the gas-house where Mr. GATEHOUSE, formerly of DELMONICO's, runs the gas factory and the steam apparatus generally; to the bakehouse; through the labyrinthic cellars, where more pipe, is laid than would provide a piece of the pipe of peace for all the Indians this side of Jerusalem; through the art gallery, where a very Elliotian picture of Mr. VASSAR, in a characteristic attitude, near a mat, greets the curious eye, and many beautiful and many not so beautiful pictures; through the cabinets where minerals of all ages, sorts and conditions are arranged "periodically;" through the music rooms where thirty-one pianos from all "celebrated manufactories are in readiness and tune;" through the laundry, the dining halls, the study rooms, the wretchedly furnished President's room where I made pictures on the blackboard, and finally down into the clerk's office where I met the Treasurer, who did *not* present me, as I had heard was his custom with all strangers, with a check for $500, bearing at the bottom his graceful signature and ancient coat of arms.

THE FACULTY

consists of a President, ten Professors and twenty-one instructons. Dr. JOHN H. RAYMOND, the President, is a native of Brooklyn and a graduate of Union College. He was for many years a Professor at Madison University; subsequently at Rochester University, and for some ten years prior to his coming here, President of the Polytechnic in Brooklyn. He is ably assisted by Miss HANNAH W. LYMAN, formerly in charge of an institution at Montreal, and a corps of Professors as able as they are experienced. Prominent among them are William I. Knapp, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; Charles S. Farrar, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Sanborn Tenney, A. M., Professor of Natural History, including Geology and Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology and Physical Geography; Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory; Alida C. Avery, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, and Resident Physician; Henry B. Buckham, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric, Belles-Lettres and the English Language; Edward Wiebe, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Henry Van Ingen, Professor of Painting and Drawing. The new Gymnastic Department, with a superbly arranged gymnasium, is under the charge of Miss Powell, sister to our very Radical but jolly friend, who edits the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

I find the names of 362 girls, I beg pardon, young women, of America on the catalogue, which clearly indicates the popularity of the institution. But candor compels me to state that if noise and confusion were to be the tellers, I should judge there were ten times that number here this morning. The term is closed, and one and all are

HOMEWARD BOUND.

There are so many things to be packed, so many dear friends to be kissed, so many autographs to be written, so many little trinkets exchanged, so much to say, and so little time to say it in, that what with the running to and fro of men and servants, the busy bustling of the young ladies, the excitement among the coachmen and expressmen, and the constant never-ending jabber, jabber, jabber, it's only a wonder that they have been able to get away at all.

Load after load is driven off, but the stream of bright-eyed beauties and heavily packed trunks seems never ending. Dr. RAYMOND is a good-natured soul; he has written his back-handed autograph some three hundred times to-day, at the urgent request of the three hundred girls who wouldn't take "tired out" for an answer. As for Miss LYMAN, she was more shrewd, and wouldn't write one.

I haven't omitted to notice other things since I came up. Among other curiosities are the young men of some College in the city; they all wear straw hats turned up, with narrow black ribbon, so that one would naturally suppose them in mourning for a very small baby. The few hacks here are notable for their leakage, and their drivers for their high rate of fare.

It was curious to know exactly what portions of the country most liberally patronized this institution, and the following

SUMMARY

was kindly furnished me:

From the State of New-York	174
From other Middle States	47
From New-England	59
From Western States	55
From Southern States	6
From District of Columbia	4
From Canada	7
From Hawaii	1
Total	353

I don't think of any other information that would be of interest in this connection. The weather—thank Heaven for that topic—is so terrible in its constitutional effects upon people here just now that everybody looks as if he or she would be very cross if vacation hadn't come, and I am free to say, that such heat as the sun and water manage together to inflict upon us, is just a touch beyond the temperature afforded Shadrach, M. and A.

The last load of curly-headed students has disappeared in a cloud of dust. DIABOLUS.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Close of the Term—The Graduating Class—Commencement Exercises Yesterday—Large Gathering of the Friends of the Institute—Departure of the Pupils.

The annual examination of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute has been progressing since Saturday last. Yesterday the graduating class received their diplomas in the chapel of the Institute, in presence of a large assemblage of their friends. These exercises are looked forward to with great interest by the friends of the pupils, and by all who have ever been fortunate enough to be classed among the pupils of the New-York Institute. On these occasions they come from all parts of the Union, to witness the closing exercises of the term, and to extend a greeting to those unfortunates who are about to start upon the journey of life. The examination of the high class was conducted on Saturday by Messrs. KIDDLE and CALKINS, and that of the other classes on Monday and Tuesday by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, of Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, and Dr. O. S. STRONG. A large number of subjects for compositions were submitted to the pupils, whereupon they immediately turned to the slates and embodied the ideas which the subjects suggested in clear and elegant sentences. In reply to the question, "What is character?" one replied, "Character is that which regards acquisitions, moral principles, moral qualities, and moral excellences or defects." One of the exercises was a specimen of the philosophical system of grammatical symbols used in the institution, presenting by the combination of a few simple characters, a complete analysis of the laws of language, and of the dependence of the parts of a compound sentence. One of the young ladies, a bright, intelligent-looking girl, repeated in very graceful pantomime the poem by Miss PROCTOR, beginning, "Spread, spread thy silvery wings, O dove." A novelty was introduced in the exercises by a young man of the class, who wrote the first four lines of VIRGIL's *Eneid*, giving a very neat translation. The valedictory was delivered by signs to the deaf-mute part of the audience, and at the same time was read aloud to the more fortunate hearing portion by the Vice-Principal. The exercises throughout were exceedingly interesting, the pupils showing a degree of proficiency which would put to the blush many a more fortunate student who possesses all his faculties.

After the exercises were concluded the pupils roamed at will with their parents and friends through the beautiful grounds belonging to the Institute, enjoying the cool fresh breeze as it skimmed through the shady grove, fresh from the bosom of the Hudson. Yesterday was the closing day of the term, and to-day the pupils will start for their several homes, to enjoy a Summer vacation of nearly three months. The graduating class numbers thirty-five, all of whom received diplomas. The highest honors and a gold medal were awarded to ALPHONSO JOHNSON, of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., for superior excellence in all his studies. STEPHEN W. FITCH, of Delaware County, N. Y., was deemed the next-best student, and received the honors of the class and a diploma. The "Cary Testimonial" was awarded to Miss ANNA R. CHURCHILL, of Lebanon, New-York, for general good conduct, he not having a received single demerit mark during the year. There have been 406 pupils in the Institute during the past year; of these 235 were males and 171 were females. The charge for educating these persons and providing them with everything needful except clothing, is $180 each per year. Pupils are taken for five, seven and eight years. They are received when unable to read or write, and suffering all the disadvantages consequent upon their affliction, and at the end of eight years are returned to their friends elegant and accomplished men and women, capable of sustaining themselves with credit in any community. The dexterity with which they manipulate their fingers while conversing in the sign language is wonderful and the varied expression of countenance they exhibit when animated, is a study for artists. There is a degree of naturalness and common sense to most of their signs which seems to be shared by the rest of mankind. It seems natural for human beings of all nations to manifest their wants and sentiments by means of signs. The universality of this sign language was beautifully illustrated at this Institution some time since, on the occasion of a visit made to it by a delegation of Sioux Indians. The Indians having been on a visit to their "Great Father" at Washington, and being on a sight-seeing tour through the country, paid a visit to the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Some of the pupils were brought into the presence of the Indians, who sat stiff and upright on the benches, with their blankets wrapped around them, and all their paint on. One bright little boy was called upon to address them in the sign language, which he did in a graceful and pointed manner. The Chief among the Indians remarked to his interpreter that he understood some of the signs. This being communicated to the Principal, he had the boy illustrate by signs the manner in which hunters killed deer. This pleased the Indian Chief mightily, and he requested permission to explain the Indian's method of killing buffalo. This being granted, he sprang to his feet, threw aside his blanket, and in a wild and graceful manner, detailed, by means of signs common among the prairie tribes, a buffalo hunt—he pictured the mounting of steeds, the gallop across the prairie, the first view of the herd of buffalo, the chase, the scattering of the herd, the rapid firing of the Indians, the wounding of some buffaloes, the killing of others, concluding with the final scenes of the butchering of the animals, the taking off of the hide, the packing of the meat on the horses, and the return to camp. The mute boy followed him eagerly through all his wild gesticulations, and when he he had concluded, turned to his slate and wrote down the entire story told by the chief. This being interpreted to the chief, he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, a most unusual thing for an Indian to do, and patting the lad patronizingly on the head, devoted himself during the rest of his visit to cultivating his further acquaintance.

Address of the Committee of the Sclavonic Brotherhood to His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and to Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 7, 1866.

The increased oppressions of the masses in the Old World, through the ambitious actions of the rulers, is sending millions of men to these shores. Heretofore one class of adopted citizens has absorbed another, held control over, and led them to the ballot-box to vote according to different views, altogether not congenial to their humble but honest hearts. The latter class are the Sclavonic races and the former the Germans.

The number of Sclavonians in the United States has now been swelled to at least two hundred thousand voters, and they, detached from unwilling former cliques, have concluded to organize and have organized, under the name and title of the "The Sclavoni Brotherhood," comprising the following nationalities: Poles, Bohemians, Silesians, Moravians and Servians, including several other detached States. The benefits to be derived by this organization are two-fold. First, to direct these people in an harmonious course for their happiness and agreement—mentally, physically and politically. Secondly, to communicate with their friends and kindred abroad, and extend protection and facilities to emigration. It is contemplated to establish at least one newspaper as the exponent of said organization, a library and reading-rooms, all under one Central Committee, whose names are hereunto attached. We beg your moral support and acknowledgment of our organization.

You are respectfully notified of your election to honorary membership of the said "Sclavonic Brotherhood, and requested to signify your acceptance thereof, With sentiments of esteem, yours respectfully: (Signed,) Julian Allen, L. J. Boeck, A. Hubaeck, J. Vimiky, E. Knlikowski, J. Zeunlowsky, W. Yondus, John Pechem, T. Veznicky, A. Rasnewski, Henry Kertussowski, F. C. Farians.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: By direction of the President, I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, informing him of his election as honorary member of the Sclavonic Brotherhood, an organization now being formed for the promotion of the welfare of members here, and for facilitating and encouraging the immigration of your friends abroad to the United States. These objects are worthy of approbation, and the President desires to express his appreciation and thanks for the compliment you have tendered him. With great respect,

(Signed) EDWARD COOPER, Acting Private Secretary.

JULIAN ALLEN, Esq., and others.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1866.

Julian Allen, Esq., and others, No. 172 Water-street, New-York City:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind letter of the 7th of June inst., informing me of my election to an honorary membership in the "Sclavonic Brotherhood," and acquainting me with the objects of the association which you represent. In reply to this complimentary expression of the friendship and esteem of the Society, I am left only to return my grateful acknowledgments, and to say that I sincerely hope that its labor in the directions indicated may be rewarded with beneficial results.

With sentiments of regard, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

Fire.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 27.

The large cordage factory in Marblehead, owned by J. L. VAN GARDNER, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000; insured $10,000.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 27.

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	94,396,000
Specie	323,000
Legal Tender Notes	25,029,500
Deposits	42,587,000
Circulation (National)	23,633,000
Circulation (State)	507,000

Worked well, but went at Half Price! Our "lock-stitch" machine worked very well, BUT IT WENT AT HALF-PRICE, *to make room for one of yours!* We are delighted with the change.—D. Winter to the Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—[*Advertisement.*]

The Patent Rubber Neck Tie, for sale by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Summer Hats of every kind at greatly reduced prices. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Have the Physicians Given You Up?—Are you feeble, emaciated, without appetite, sinking day by day, despondent and despairing? Cheer up! it is in cases like yours that the BIOKRENE works its miracles. There is vitality, strength, health and safety in this great vegetable elixir. Try it; only $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st.

A Wonderful Thing. HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Dulce et Decorum est pro patriæ mori.—Noble, beautiful and fitting is it to live for one's country; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the preparation of his invaluable VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

For Bridals, Orange Flowers; for May celebrations, roses; for Ovations, laurels; but for all occasions, the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, as changed into the most delicious of all perfumes, by PENNEY. WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, sole Agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

Hogarth showed the curve to be the line of beauty: PENNEY has shown the perfume of the EGYPTIAN LOTUS to be its smell. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

South American Hammocks, without which a country house is wanting in one of the greatest promoters of ease and enjoyment. For sale, wholesale and retail, at HUNT & DUSENBURY'S, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

A lady who has suffered for over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia has been completely cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Fashion has descended in a shower of superb Straw Hats at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, for gentlemen, ladies, misses, boys and infants.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & Co.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Children's Carriages, Baby-tenders, swings, invalid propellers and toys, removed to No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

If You Have a Suffering Child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind-colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

It is Midsummer madness to suppose that any genuine transatlantic perfumes are for sale in this country, and moral insanity to purchase the wretched imitations when PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," the rarest scent in Christendom, is sold everywhere at one dollar per bottle.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer Makes quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer. Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

Good Times!—Glorious Times!—Our beautiful boys need no longer
Go ragged, forlorn,
Neglected and worn,
for AUTLER & SCHAFFER will supply every boy and youth in the City, and a few outside, with a handsome Sunday suit at a good deal less than any other firm, in order to make room for their great Fall stock of boys' and youths' clothing for the wholesale trade. This offer is good for thirty days. Boys, honor your parents. Call at AUTLER & SCHAFFER'S, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., New-York.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures, without pain or inconvenience; worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph Which protects invisibly and without damage each window and door, is in operation at the office, No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

At Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, 302 Broadway, the most elegant cards and note paper in the City.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE. No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CANFIELD—BILLINGS.—On Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D., ALVAH T. CANFIELD, Jr., of this City, to Miss DELILAH J. BILLINGS, of Webster, N. Y.

EVANS—COLE.—At Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday, June 20, by Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, D. WEBSTER EVANS to LILLIE E., daughter of the late Morton Cole, Esq., of Burlington.

LOVERIDGE—BARTLETT.—In Milford, N. H., on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. William B. Eaton, assisted by Rev. F. D. Ayer, HENRY LOVERIDGE, of New-York City, to MARIETTA C. BARTLETT, of Milford, N. H.

PERKINS—PATTON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. William Patton, D. D., LOFTUS PERKINS, of London, Eng., to EMILY PATTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MARDEN—SKIDDY.—In Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. F. W. Brathwait, F. A. MARDEN, of New-York, to LILLIE B., daughter of Capt. Wm. Skiddy, of Stamford.

MCMURRAY—VANDERBILT.—On Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Capt. JOS. MCMURRAY to R. FANNIE VANDERBILT, daughter of Isaac Vanderbilt, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PINDER—RUCK.—At the 53d-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. W. H. Pendleton, on Tuesday, June 26, Mr. ROBERT PINDER to Miss SUSAN T. RUCK, both of this City.

PIERCE—CHURCH.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Riga, Monroe County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 21, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., of New-York, HENRY M. PIERCE, Jr., of New-York, to MARY J., eldest daughter of Col. Dennis Church.

DIED.

DAWSON.—On Sunday morning, June 24, B. F. DAWSON, in his 58th year.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 12 M.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 26, ADALENE BRUCE, daughter of William Fulton, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Emmanuel Church, corner of President and Smith sts., at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 27, HARRIET N., wife of Andrew Hoffman, and daughter of Dr. J. Brockway, of Albany, N. Y., aged 37 years.

The remains will be taken to Albany via Harlem Railroad on 11 A. M. train this day.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, AGNES, wife of David Lindsay, and daughter of Alex. McFarland, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 142 West 25th-st., on Thursday, June 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MACFARLAN.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, June 26, after a short illness, Rev. THOMAS MACFARLAN, Chaplain of the Colored Home, New-York, in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and brethren in the local ministry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Chapel of the Colored Home, foot of 65th-st., East River, New-York, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment on Friday morning, by steamboat *Armenia*.

SECOR.—On Tuesday morning, June 26, after a long and painful illness, MARY JANE, wife of Theodore Secor, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Shortland, in the 33d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her father-in-law, Henry Secor, and her brothers, Thos. S. and Stephen F. Shortland, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 301 Degraw-st., third door east of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

SWAN.—The funeral of Mr. HOWARD SWAN will take place from his late residence at Mount Vernon, at 10½ o'clock Friday morning. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mount Vernon Depot New-Haven Railroad to convey them to his residence. Trains leave New-York at 9½ o'clock.

VAN BOKKELEN.—On Monday, June 25, at Cornwall Landing, N. Y., FLORENCE J., daughter of the late George A. Van Bokkelen.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. J. Miller, No. 127 East 19th-st., on Thursday, 28th, at 4 P. M.

WEBB.—At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday, June 27, PHEBE WEBB, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, James A. Webb, and son-in-law, Jeremiah Baker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, at Madison, on Friday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave from foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 A. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department of the death, on the 24th of November, 1865, on board the English ship *Glenforth*, of JOSEPH CUFFY, a native of Long Island, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,

No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray-st.,

have a choice stock of the following articles:

EXTRA No. 1 and MESS MACKEREL.
EXTRA kettle rendered LARD in barrels and halves.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS in BAGS.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED BEEF in BAGS.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS in BAGS.
EXTRA CHEESE and BUTTER.
EXTRA DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK.

AT A TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, held at Trenton, N. J., May 9, 1866, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing three years:
President-General—Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New-York.
Vice-President-General—Col. J. W. Sever, of Mass.
Secretary General—Thos. McEwen, M. D., of Penn.
Asst.-Secretary-General—Geo. W. Harris, of Penn.
Treasurer-General—Col. J. W. Scott, of New-Jersey.
Asst.-Treas.-General—John McDowell, of New-Jersey.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing, with all the desirable attachments. Complete, with improved Treadle, Hemmer, all Extra Needles, Oil Can, &c. &c., with full directions, only $25. No. 475 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATHING SUITS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR, IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST. BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS
Are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.
Diabetes, gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder, find an effective remedy in
COLUMBIAN WATER,
which is, also, especially excellent in diseases
PECULIAR TO WOMEN.
These waters being
PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED,
may be taken with a safety which no
ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION
can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impart a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their preserving use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.
For sale by all Druggists, at wholesale only by HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors, No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, PARIS FANS, NEW STYLES, just received. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, AMERICAN LEVERS, DETACHED LEVERS and LEPINES, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to One Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, Forty, Fifty, Sixty to Four Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
WM. GALE, JR., LATE WM. GALE & SON, At No. 590 BROADWAY, (temporarily,) Metropolitan Hotel, MANUFACTURER OF STERLING SILVER WARE, AND DEALER IN FINE PLATED WARES, Is now receiving a fine assortment of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S PLATED WARE, A new and superior article, excelling in quality and fineness of finish any plated ware ever before offered either of home or foreign manufacture.
W. G., JR., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about Aug. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A PREVENTIVE AGAINST ASIATIC CHOLERA, WILL CURE ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.
RAPIDLY CURES All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.
WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY NEW, tasty and well-made Spring and Summer Clothing is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, the largest store and assortment in the City, and prices less.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT. THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
For dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion and liver complaints. Purely a vegetable preparation. Depot No. 166 Franklin-st. Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 399 Broadway; T. H. Sayre, corner 6th-av. and 46th-st., and others.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS, For in and out-door use, $15 to $35. INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER. PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $16 to $25. NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75. Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 32 East 26th-st. WM. A. BOOTH, President. WM. CLIFT, Controller.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON, No. 555 BROADWAY, New-York. Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices. Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Buy your SEWING-MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited. All of the BEST FOR SALE at the New-York Sewing-Machine Emporium. V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

WINTER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and appurtenances, with Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works. The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 5, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill, with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth-Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age." Pamphlets furnished. WINTER & CO., No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT—One of the most pleasant and yet convenient in the neighborhood of this City, for families and single gentlemen, is the Brighton House, Perth Amboy, N. J. The house has large and well ventilated rooms; the grounds are well shaded, and access to the hotel is so convenient that business men may enjoy all the advantages of the country, and yet attend to business daily. Apply in person, or by letter, to JOHN C. TULLY, Brighton House, Perth Amboy, N. J.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S furnishing, at retail, very cheap, at No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House, Gray's molded collars, 30 cents; fine linen collars, $2 per dozen; elegant dress shirts, $3, (regular price $4.) Other goods in proportion. Call at once.

SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.
CONTENTS OF NO. XLIII—NOW READY!
POEM—THE BOSPHORUS.
CHARACTER AND LANGUAGE.
REVIEW OF WILKIE COLLINS' NOVELS.
THE HARVEST OF THE SEA.
MARY LOWELL PUTNAM.
ART NOTES.
LITERARY NOTES.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
LONDON LETTER.
BOSTON LETTER.
PHILADELPHIA LETTER.
CLUBS FOR LADIES.
GREAT DESPOTS IN SMALL PLACES.
READ THIS WEEK'S ROUND TABLE.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
AMERICAN NEWS CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

"DR. KELLOGG HAS NOT ONLY SUCcessfully pursued the study of insanity as a specialty, but has a fine critical appreciation of the great author."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*
SHAKESPEARE'S DELINEATIONS OF INSANITY, IMBECILITY AND SUICIDE. BY A. O. KELLOGG, M. D. 1 vol., 16mo. $1 75.
"These essays exhibit a phase of Shakespeare's genius in character delineation which has hitherto been little considered, but which is of the deepest interest and greatest importance to the student of the great poet."—*Hartford Courant.*
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES: 12MO. VOL. [illegible] O. L. JONES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, gold, each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:
Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs, ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
$100,000 BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, 1,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, $100 EACH. This Company paid a dividend in February last of 5 per cent., and has just declared another of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of six months, payable on the 1st of August next. The business of the road is constantly increasing, and the stock offers unusual inducements for investment. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further information apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD
CROWELL ADAMS,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
WILLIAM MOIR,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLACK,
SOLOMON BANTA,	ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
CHARLES F. HUNTER,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERBELL,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MANN,
HENRY BRUNER,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZELL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
GEORGE WARNER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on Friday, June the 22d inst., MATTHIAS CLARK was unanimously reelected President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The notice of meeting called for June 28, "to take into consideration the propriety of raising means for the purpose of casing wells on the Company's property," is hereby withdrawn for the following reason: Since issuing said notice the Trustees have had several wells cased, as an experiment, with highly satisfactory results, increasing the production from 10 barrels (per day) to 100 barrels (per day) each. The Trustees propose to continue casing additional wells, and feel confident the yield of oil can be largely increased, thereby obviating the necessity of borrowing money, and enabling the Company to resume the payment of dividends at an early day.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.
D. MACPERRON,
Treasurer of Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July, inclusive.
GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y,
F. L. & T. Co. Transfer Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, (Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.) NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—The interest due July 1 on Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation on and after July 2, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS of the bonds of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the National Broadway Bank in the City of New-York, on and after July 1, 1866.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st of July next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City.
C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 17, 1866, OF the CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE NEW bonds of the State or sale low or exchanged for old bonds with coupons attached. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106¾	106⅞	June, 7-30	103¾	103⅞
Coupon, '81	110¾	111	July, 7-30	103½	103⅝
5-20 Requst'd, '62	103	103½	June, C.I.N't's, '64	112½	113
5-20 Coupon, '62	103¾	104	July, C.I.N't's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	103	103⅛	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	103	103¼	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	110⅞	111
10-40 Registered	98¼	98½	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	109⅝	109⅞
10-40 Coupon	98⅛	98⅜	May, C.I.N't's, '65	108⅛	108
Curr'cy Certifics	100	100	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	106¾	106⅞
Gold	155⅛	155¼	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	105¾	106
August, 7-30	103⅛	103½	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	105⅜	105⅝

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
DEALERS IN

EXPRESS

AND

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

HOLDERS OF
6's of '81, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds
Should avail themselves of the present
HIGH PRICE OF GOLD
By selling the Coupons due
July, September and November.
We buy them or cash them in Gold at best rates.
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st. New-York.

THOMAS WILDES & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Shares.		Each.
26	Washington Marine Ins. Co. (hypothecated)	$100
100	Union Coal Co.	50
25	United States Warehouse Co.	100
20	Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.	50
5	Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	100
100	The North American Lloyds Steamship Co.	100
15	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	100
25	Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50
11	Astor Fire Insurance Co.	25
21	Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17
20	Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.	25
50	Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	50
28	International Fire Insurance Co.	100

Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or on any day desired, at the Exchange.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st.
(Established 15 years.)

AUGUST BELMONT & CO
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NOTICE.

The July coupons of the 8 per cent. Freeport Railroad bonds of California will be paid in gold on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, FROM bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, designated "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the Elgin and State Line Railroad, will be paid on and after July 2 on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—THE annual interest on the scrip issued by this company, will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden Lane, New-York, on and after July 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

$50 REWARD!—STOLEN—CERTIFICATES No. "272" in name of Goodyear Bros. & Durand, and No. "690," in name of W. L. Jenkins, Jr.—one hundred shares each—preferred stock of the "Mariposa Mining Company." All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped.
J. M. SEIGFRIED,
Office, White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS!—The interest due July 1, 1866, upon the City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Compromise Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the Central National Bank, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MONEY WANTED TO manufacture largely IRELAND'S Electic Galvanic Health Preserver. Woven batteries worn on the person for the cure of all nervous and muscular diseases. No. 357 East 10th-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

REWARD!

($500) FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Missing, since last Saturday afternoon, OTTO HILLE, aged 15 years, height about 5 feet 4 inches, has very thick light-brown curly hair, heavy black eyebrows and eyelashes, gray eyes and sallow complexion; had on a black and white mixed suit and brown felt hat, and was last seen at 2 P. M., near the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway. Any information that may lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, and the above reward paid by applying to N. D. CARLILE & SON, No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. SHAW, formerly of Keating, who lived with the Danish Minister a year ago. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No 45 3d-av.

C. L. M. EXPECTS TO BE IN CITY about middle of July. Answer by personal in *Herald* where you will then be, and where meantime he shall write. Very anxious to see you.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELIO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 219 3d-av., near 20th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers, prescribes medicines for all diseases.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNITURE WITH SCALES; also steam boiler and fixtures; also a patent right of a very useful article, for sale cheap for cash.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	136,136 72
ASSETS	$289,136 72

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was this day declared, payable July 2, 1866.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 2, 1866.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 516 Broadway, have declared out of the surplus profits the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; and have in addition declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years prior to 1st July, 1866; two per cent, on similar sums which have so remained for two years prior to same period, and one per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to same period. These dividends are credited or payable to depositors on and after July 16, 1866, and the Institution pays the Government tax. Interest uncalled for is added to the principal. The extra dividend thus apportioned was made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money having been thus left undisturbed has most contributed to the surplus earned.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
June 16, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, prox. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 to July 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of July next. Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 19, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 30, 1866.

The transfer-books will close on MONDAY, June 25, and remain closed until July 2, 1866.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 2 next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, E. D., June 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—New-York, June 22, 1866.—A quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., June 26.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d July.
By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV., NEW-YORK.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed from June 15 to July 2, 1866.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

(Free from Government tax.)
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
Interest on all new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by
WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvia instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application.
L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.—The closing services in this ancient edifice will, by appointment of the Vestry, take place on NEXT SUNDAY, July 1, at 10½ A. M. There will be a sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, who will give a review of the affairs of this parish for the past sixty years. Former members and communicants are cordially invited to commune and worship for the last time within its sacred walls.

A PHYSICIAN, DESIROUS OF SPENDING about three months in Europe, would be willing to take charge of a patient for the trip, if sufficiently compensated. Address Box 3,487 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated New-York, June 16, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated New-York, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BUELL & SWAIN, was, on the 20th, dissolved by mutual consent. All claims will be settled by C. M. BUELL, who will continue the business at No. 2?6 West-st., New-York City.
THOS. E. SWAIN.
C. M. BUELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the style and firm of SEYMOUR & LACY, expires July 1, by limitation. The business will be continued by JOHN LACY, at No. 68 Reade-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 5, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 13, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 20, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until FRIDAY, the 29th day of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 28, 1866.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

636,000 POUNDS
of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.
Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.
The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.
The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—Pianos, parlor suites, marble-top hatstands, 2 King's patent extension chairs, marble-top chamber and dining-room sets, china, glassware, mirrors, bookcases wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 133 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, in hair-cloth; rosewood chamber suites, black walnut do., rosewood piano, rosewood Alexandre organ, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror door; rosewood sofas, arm and easy chairs, rosewood lounges, mahogany glass door bookcases, gilt frame French plate pier mirror, cornices and base; lace window curtains, white linen window shades; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; hall and floor oil-cloths, S. P. stair-rods, black walnut extension dining-table, oak cane-seat dining chairs, crockery and glassware, alabaster clock and figures, curled hair and spring mattresses, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, Chinese cabinet, engravings, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

NAVIGATION OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, commanding Navy-yard, New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at 12 M. on FRIDAY, July 6, at the Navigation Store-room, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, a quantity of condemned NAVIGATION STORES, consisting in part of lamps, lanterns, bunting, rope, wire rope, &c. Also, at same time and place, a lot of kerosene lamps, wicks and chimneys, log slates, &c., in good condition. The articles can be seen and lists obtained on application to the Navigation Officer, at the Navy-yard, previous to the sale.
ED. P. NICHOLS,
Commander and Navigation Officer.

RICHARD WALLERS, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALLERS will sell on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10 o'clock, at Pier No. 11 North River, the steamers or vessels called the *Kingfisher* and *Sea Gull*, their tackle, apparel and furniture; also, steam engines, boilers and machinery, and office furniture, &c., on same pier; also, office furniture, at No. 80 West-st.; and immediately afterward, at foot of 13th-st., North River, the steamer called the *Falcon*, tackle, apparel, furniture, &c.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
WILLIAM DUNHAM, Deputy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, curtains, carpets, mirrors, &c., china crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture; also, a number of trunks and packages of the Westcott Express Company.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
IMPORTANT SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c., to pay storage and charges. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., fine old brandies, sherries, port and Madeira wines, old Holland gin, Bourbon and rye whiskies, the very first quality of bay rum, &c., &c. Also, 50 set croket.

W. H. DISBROW, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., at auction, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 1 P. M., consisting of rockaways, phaetons, buggies, depot wagons, harness, side saddles, gent's saddles, bridles, &c. Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, &c., at the above sale, will please give early notice.
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, &c., by
MINER & SOMERVILLE, AT THEIR SALESROOM,
No. 37 Nassau-st.,
THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 28, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 18 East River:
1,866 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
2,572 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Cargo of schooner *Forest King*, from Naples.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—50 UNION mowing machines, 100 Clements horse hay forks, 25 revolving hay rakes, &c., will be sold at auction FRIDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms of R. T. Hazell & Co., No. 32 Courtlandt-st., to close the balance of stock of Haines & Pell; all mowers warranted. Sale positive and without reserve.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, ADAM SAUNDERS. } Executors
j25-law6mTh*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, June 29, 1866, for furnishing fresh Beef in such quantities as may be required from day to day for one year from the 10th of July, 1866, commencing on that day, at David's and Hart Islands, Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, Lafayette and Wood, and New-York City, and all other places in the vicinities of each place and post as are not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) { ———— ————"

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS E. BERIER, Bt. Major C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz.:
1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 30th instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, *and subject to the usual inspection thereat*, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
1 Root's Engine, 15-horse power.
85 Seamless Composition Boiler Tubes, 2 inches inside diameter, 2 feet 10 in. long.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
3,000 pounds White Lead in oil, 2,000 pounds Red Lead dry.
12 dozen Paint Brushes, 13 boxes double thick Glass.
150 gallons Winter-strained Sperm Oil, 5 bbls. Coal Tar.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS,
30 yards of Fearnought.
1 Rotary Punching Machine for punching sheathing copper.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars, for the guidance of bidders, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, AN ENGlish woman as nurse for three little girls, the youngest 3 years old; must be a woman of firm principles and accustomed to the management of a nursery; references required. Address Box No. 4,908 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUTH IN a dry goods store who writes a quick and beautiful hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, in hand-writing, Box No. 496 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE care of an infant; to go out of town; must have the best recommendations. Call at No. 195 West 14th-st., Friday, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER OF THE HIGHest respectability for a lucrative position; services not required at present. Address, for one week, K, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR this City, a single man who is a good groom and coachman, a good milker, and who understands plain gardening. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN OLD-ESTABlished cloth house, one who is well acquainted with the New-York City, Brooklyn and adjacent city trade. Address A. B. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WHISKY DISTILLER; ALSO, A rectifier and mover. Call at No. 171 Broadway, Office No. 12.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

FAMILIES WANTED—FIVE FAMILIES having four or more children old enough to work in a cotton mill; to such pleasant homes in a country town and good wages will be given. Address N. P. AKIN, Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

BAR-TENDERS, GROCERY-CLERKS, salesmen, coachmen, gardeners, drivers, and all men out of employment, suited by LYNN & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

GERMAN SALESMAN WANTED IN A wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 26TH inst., in going from St. Felix-st. to Fulton Ferry, (by way of the Fulton-av. cars,) a handsome coral BREAST-PIN; the above is highly prized, being a gift of a friend now deceased. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Lieut. W. P. BUCKNER, St. Felix-st., eleventh house north of Fulton-av.

FOUND—ON THE 26TH INST., A SMALL SUM of MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. H. G. LEASK, No. 463 Pearl-st.

FOUND—A SHEEP. THE OWNER CAN HAVE it by calling at No. 106 West 23d-st., proving property and paying expenses.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RELIABLE MAN (young man preferred) with $1,000 and good recommendations, to fill the vacancy of a partner in a good business down town. Half interest. Address, for one week, BROKER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BUTTER STAND FOR SALE, CHEAP.—In the best locality in the City. Apply at No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, EFficient, first-class servants—one as good, thorough cook and laundress, or cook and assist in the washing; thoroughly capable in either capacity; the other as waitress or first-class chambermaid; understands all her duties in the dining-room thoroughly; have excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall; country no objection.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an American Protestant woman, either for a young infant or grown children; can do all kinds of plain family sewing; would be willing to go in the country; good references given. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls for private families, hotels, boarding-houses.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; understands country and city work; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 27 5th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Presbyterian woman as nurse to a baby or an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; has good references. Apply at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear room, No. 19. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as children's nurse; is very good as sewer and embroiderer; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, pastry and all kinds of deserts; no objection to go with a family in the country; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; the best of reference of three years from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young English woman as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children; good City reference; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing or sewing; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 56 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse, and is also willing to take care of an infant; can give the best of reference of 3½ years from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable German girls (sisters) as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; are willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 886 2d-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress. Apply at No. 178 East 17th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, not long in this country, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 446 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 365 West 25th-st., near the corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a neat, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country in a private family or boarding-house; wages 10. Call or address at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a well-recommended, experienced Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; would make herself useful. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored girl as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; is willing to go in the country. Call at her place of employment, 134 East 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or nurse and seamstress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 92 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECommended woman as cook. She can be seen at her last place, No. 136 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION as copyist. Address E. J., Station C.

A GERMAN FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, will go out by the day. Address A. M., Station D.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to take in the washing of two or three persons to her own house. Will be at No. 145 12th-st. to-day.

MALES.

TO CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS.—A young man, familiar with the Custom-house business, desires a situation in a broker's office; first-class references. Address R. H. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand with horses, and a good, steady driver; the woman is a first-rate hand with milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; lodge wanted; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable business experience, a situation with some firm or mercantile house, either domestic or foreign; would go West, South or abroad, where he could promote the interests of the house; has been in business on own account a number of years, and is active and energetic, and considered as possessed of very fair abilities and talents. Address W. H. J., Box No. 3,198 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH waiter men, who thoroughly understand their duties in first-class hotels or private families; have served in such, and have the highest testimonials as to character, sobriety and qualifications; either can act in the capacity of valets, butlers or waiters, as required. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRAUGHTSMAN in a civil engineer's, architect's, or builder's office by a young man who has had three years' experience in a first-class civil engineer's office. Address T. McCarthy's 3d-av. Hotel, corner of 54th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York.
DANIEL GRIFFIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Address M., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references as to capability and character; lived five years in one place; is willing and obliging. Call at or address R. R., No. 305 4th-av., or Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady single man as coachman; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses perfectly; good and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; wages moderate; the best of reference; is a Protestant. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced gardener, who understands flowers fruit and vegetables, and the care of horses; is a good, careful driver, and would be found willing and obliging about a gentleman's place. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; is a perfect driver; is truly honest and sober and careful; is a married man; would engage by the year; City or country. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st. For reference apply to Mr. H. C. Sweard, No. 21 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—NOW IS YOUR TIME IF YOU WANT a good industrious coachman; also understands gardening, &c.; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good reference can be given; country preferred. Address W. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN and groom, a situation; is sober and industrious; understands also plain vegetable gardening; no objections to the country; is willing to make himself useful, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 171 Broadway, Office No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; his wife is a very good dressmaker; good recommendations from his last place. Inquire at No. 39 Allen-st., second floor, SMITH.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take of horses and work in garden; can milk well and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address, for two days, F. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A PROTEStant, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address or apply at No. 120 West 46th-st., T. A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation; has been accustomed to the care of horses, and understands gardening; has no objection to the country; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as farmer and gardener; can give good reference from former employers. Address X. Y., at seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; well experienced; can wait on table if required; would go into the country for the season. THOS. COOKE, No. 55 Lewis-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can show the best of references. Address R. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET OR waiter in a private family; good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, English, to take charge of horse, cow and garden. Address J. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; no objection to City or country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 328 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE AS FIRST-class waiter and cook; French or German preferred. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 31 Gold-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES, farmers and others, in want of capable and well-recommended male and female help, will find a full supply for every kind of work constantly on hand at Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMERS AND GENTLEMEN WANTING good reliable male help can be suited, free of any charge, by LYNN & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 120 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,398	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,230	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,320	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
FRANCE	3,500	(Building).

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY, June 30
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, July 7
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, July 14
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK....SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CABIN PASSENGERS BY THE NATIONAL Steam Navigation Company's Steamship THE QUEEN, are requested to be on board, at Pier No. 47 N. R., by 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, June 30. Cabin passage $100. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....June 30
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....July 7
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....July 14
ETNA....SATURDAY....July 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 30, at 9 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TARIFA....WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI....WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO....WEDNESDAY, July 18.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP TARIFA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, at Cunard wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 28th inst. Bills of lading for French goods per *Tarifa* have by mistake been signed for Palmyra. Consignees will please send them for alteration to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE,
CALEDONIA....SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA....SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, July 28
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer, RAPIDAN, Capt. W. B. EATON, Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates to either place. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4, N. R. on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st. FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 7.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship E. B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND.
The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA form a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
The DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.
The FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.
This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.
The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class.
Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS"
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship CATHARINE WHITING, S. F. BAKER, Commander, Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails THURSDAY, June 28, positively at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched THIS DAY, June 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Freight received up to 3 o'clock. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage....$20
The favorite passenger steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE. EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin passage....$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The new and first-class steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 30.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE. Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4:30 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:25 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:25, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 10 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	17, 7	A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A.M.
Monday,	18, 7¼	A.M.	Monday,	18, 11½	A.M.
Tuesday,	19, 8	A.M.	Tuesday,	19, 12	M.
Wednesday,	20, 9	A.M.	Wednesday,	20, 12¾	P.M.
Thursday,	21, 10	A.M.	Thursday,	21, 1½	P.M.
Friday,	22, 10¾	A.M.	Friday,	22, 2	P.M.
Saturday,	23, 2	P.M.	Saturday,	23, 5	P.M.
Sunday,	24, 11	A.M.	Sunday,	24, 4	P.M.
Monday,	25, 2	A.M.	Monday,	25, 6	A.M.
Monday,	25, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	26, 6¼	A.M.
Tuesday,	26, 3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	27, 6½	A.M.
Wednesday,	27, 3½	P.M.	Thursday,	28, 6½	A.M.
Thursday,	28, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	29, 7	A.M.
Friday,	29, 4	P.M.	Saturday,	30, 7¼	A.M.
Saturday,	30, 4½	P.M.			

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3¾ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST-POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing each way at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars. Excursion tickets, $1.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse....$4 05
New-York to Rochester....5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls, 7 25

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¼ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—STEAMERS CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE are leaving pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, instead of Pier No. 40, daily at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH,	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING,
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD—Calling at Chelsea, Union Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. The new and fine steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, will leave Peck Slip at 8 o'clock A. M., and Barclay-st., North River, at 8¼ A. M., SUNDAY, July 1, and every Sunday during the season, making the above landings each way, leaving Keyport at 3½ P. M. This is one of the best excursions for sea bathing and cool sea air out of New-York. Capt. R. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. Refreshments of all kinds supplied by ROBERT HARRISON. Fare, 50 cents each way. Jersey is the place for lager.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—The commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. C. D. HANCOX, will leave for the above places July 4; Harrison-st., at 8; Christopher-st., at 8:30; 34th-st., at 9 A. M. A fine brass band of music will be in attendance. Tickets $1.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av. and 1,310 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT board up town; central or west side preferred; willing to pay a reasonable price for good accommodations; gas and water and piano are indispensable. Address ZERO, Times Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, in a small private family; house in thorough repair, with all modern improvements. No. 152 Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 156 West 24th-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and wife, or a small-sized family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor, and two large airy rooms on floor above; also, two hall rooms to let, with or without board, to first-class parties. Apply at No. 7 Boorman-place, or 33d-st., west of 8th-av.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH PARtial board, suitable for two or three gentlemen, second floor; bath adjoining; fine location near 5th-av., No. 38 West 12th-st.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF SUPERIOR accommodations can let sitting-room and bedroom, comfortably furnished, at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Also, an office to a doctor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A PRIvate family, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 24 East 20th-st., four doors from Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE FURNISHED with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 6 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

A SUITE OF LARGE FINE FURNISHED rooms, also other rooms, to gentlemen of refinement, without board, at 27 East 21st-st., five doors from 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A family of two adults, servant and two children, in a plain farmer's family, near a depot or landing, and not over one hour's time distant from Fulton Ferry, New-York. Plenty of shade, fruit and milk desired. Answer, with terms and particulars, P. W. S., Box No. 313 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS—A short distance from the depot, the former residence of Judge Beebe, is now open as a first-class boarding-house, fine healthy location, extensive ground, fruit in abundance, water throughout the house and bath; stabling on the place. For particulars apply at the house, or at No. 80 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OR a few single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer at a farm-house on the line of the Erie Railroad; healthy locality, with beautiful mountain scenery. Address J. B. W., Box No. 35 Otisville, Orange County; refer to D. C. WILSON, No. 172 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE, N. J.—TWO single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be furnished with first-class board and a pleasant room, newly furnished; house on Centre-st., near depot; references exchanged. Address J. E. AMHORE, Orange, or call at No. 261 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX can have board at a farm-house near Bloomfield; plenty of fruit, milk and vegetables; terms $7 per week; no objection to children. For particulars inquire of C. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st., from 10 to 4.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, very finely situated in Westchester County, 13 miles from the City, and convenient to the depot. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, United States Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms can be procured at the handsome residence of Mrs. Mary O. Anderson, in Hackensack, N. J. Adults preferred, but no objection to one or two children, with or without servant. Terms $12 to $15 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Five lofty rooms, with first-class table; piazzas, shade and stabling; families received at moderate charges. Address X., Stapleton Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IMmediately at a farm-house; location pleasant, well shaded and healthy; terms $7. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

DO YOU DESIRE A COOL, PLEASANT and comfortable home in the country during the hot Summer months? If so, you can be accommodated by applying at once. The house, which is new and newly furnished throughout, has spacious rooms, is situated on high, airy ground, overlooking Long Island Sound and the country around for miles, and is acknowledged by all who visit it, to be one of the pleasantest country houses in Connecticut; fruit, vegetables, milk, flowers, &c., are raised on the place and furnished with a liberal hand; accommodations for horses and coachmen; charges not extravagant; distance 45 miles from New-York City on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; station Norwalk, Conn. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN F. RAYMOND, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight can be accommodated with a suite of rooms, in a private family residing in a healthy location, 1½ miles from the village; plenty of vegetables in the garden; stabling accommodations if required. Apply to W. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

UNUSUAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Private country board, 30 minutes from 26th-st.; location healthful and delightful; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of DEMAREST, Real Estate Agent, Melrose Depot, or address ELMWOOD, Morrisania, New-York.

THREE OR FOUR DESIRABLE ROOMS with good board may be had in a handsome cottage residence, pleasantly located, near Newark; convenient to depot and within an hour of City Hall. Inquire personally of JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS FAMILY CAN have board with a private family; half hour's ride from the City, between Flushing and Jamaica. Any party who wants a good, comfortable place, will apply to J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

WYOMANOCK SEMINARY, NEW-LEBANON, N. Y., will be open for City boarders during the Summer vacation, July, August and part of September. For further particulars, address Mrs. J. F. RODMAN, New-Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, in a farmer's family on the Hudson River, not more than four or five miles back from the river, and within easy access of the City. J. D. O., New-York Post-office Box No. 6,774.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NORWALK, Conn., two front rooms, very pleasant and airy, convenient for a family or otherwise, fronting on Union Park. Reference, John Stout, Esq., Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY. Also, all wishing board, rooms or cottages, City or country, can have directions immediately. Call or address the BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs four times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J. Reference E. Walter, No. 35 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—BACK parlor and two hall bedrooms, at a farmhouse, three miles north of Peekskill; location unsurpassed. Inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

SUMMER HOME—GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT rooms, delightful village, livery, fishing, health and comfort, Saratoga and Lake George—open July 2. J. H. LANSLEY, Poultney, Vt.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.—HICKS' PATENT DIRECT-ACTING RECIPROCATING PISTON DOUBLE CUT-OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Its advantages over other engine are:
Great reduction of friction and economy of steam.
Extreme simplicity of construction and operation.
Greater durability and saving of repairs.
Requiring no protection from the weather.
Can be run at any velocity and in any position.
It has no dead points.
More perfect and rapid valve motions.
Dispensing with external valves and steam chests.
Dispensing with valve and reversing gear.
More uniform and continuous motion.
The cylinders cannot get out of line.
Great economy of foundations and setting up.
It saves 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction, number of parts and transportation.
Adapted to all purposes. For circulars address THE HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOISTING ENGINE FOR HIRE—SUITAble for stevedore purposes, or for any business where great hoisting power is required; being on wheels can be moved to suit any position wanted. Apply to EDWARD F. GRARY, No. 28 Burling-slip, Room 5.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

TOBACCO CUTTERS, HAND MACHINES, suitable for tobacco dealers and growers; will cut chewing or smoking. Manufactory No. 15 East 29th-st. J. THOMPSON.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
POCAHONTAS.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, the great, popular favorite JOHN BROUGHAM as H. R. H. King Pow-ha-tan, in his own brilliantly successful Extravaganza, entitled POCAHONTAS; OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE, presented with new and beautiful Scenery, new Dresses, new Jokes, and all the modern improvements.
The young and beautiful Comedienne, MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
The performance will commence with the Comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE....JOHN BROUGHAM.
In rehearsal John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Third week of MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.
THIS EVENING, will be presented Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN, produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:
Mr. DAN BRYANT....as....Myles Na Coppaleen (with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged)....as....Danny Mann
Mr. Charles Fisher....as....Father Tom
Mr. John Nunan....as....Mr. Corrigan
Mr. B. T. Ringgold....as....Hardress Cregan
Miss Rosa Cooke....as....Eily O'Connor (with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl milking her Cow.")
Mrs. Maria Wilkins....as....Mrs. Cregan
Mrs. John Sefton....as....Sheelah Mann
FRIDAY EVENING, June 29, BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT. A FINE BILL.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Manager
Senor G. CHIARINI....Director of Amusements
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
FIRST WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
FIRST WEEK OF SENOR G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS, From Havana, Cuba.
The troupe of this superb Circus is composed of OVER THIRTY MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES and PONIES in the world, trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.
The entire performances will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.
AT TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
PROPRIETORS....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS at the above named beautiful and favorably known resort.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.
During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant hall.
SATURDAY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS, AFTERNOON AT 4½, AND EVENING AT 8.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

AURORA FLOYD.—AN ORIGINAL DRAMAtization of this wondrously popular story is in preparation at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, and will shortly be produced.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.
THE GREAT PURSE OF $2,000.
FOUR SPLENDID TROTTERS TOGETHER.
THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
The great purse of $2,000, of which $500 is to go to the second horse, and $300 to the third horse, will come off, mile heats, best three in five in harness, on the above day.
Hiram Woodruff's br. g. *Dexter*, by *Hambletonian*.
Jas. L. Eoff's br. s. *Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.*, by *Geo. M. Patchen*.
Owner's blk. g. *General Butler*, by *Smith Burr*.
D. Mace's b. s. *Com. Vanderbilt*, by *Young Columbus*.
A race of extraordinary interest and excitement may be looked for. *Dexter* is reported to be going faster and steadier than ever before. The California stallion is amazingly fast, true and stout. *Butler* has just beaten *Lady Emma* and *Vanderbilt* in a race of six heats, and the *Commodore* himself has gone a winning heat in public, without a skip or touch of the whip, in 2:25.
A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11¼ A. M., and 1¼ and 2½ P. M. The boat leaves James-slip ferry at 2 P. M., and 34th-st. every five minutes.
Police regulations on the course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PRIVATE AND SKIN DISEASES, scrofula and eruptions, cured in a short time by Dr. FULLER'S new method of treatment. Camp itch cured in from 2 to 3 days. Office No. 23 Chambers-st., corner Centre.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
MR. C. W. CLARKE, in the great domestic drama of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP.
This beautiful drama is founded upon AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE.
To be seen at all hours, THE CAROLINA TWINS, aged 13 years.
Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER.
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS.
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
FIVE DWARFS.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS.
SOUTH AMERICAN IGUANA—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
BLACK SWANS—INDIAN DRESSES.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTIONS, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING as LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED; OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN.
Concluding with a favorite farce.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av., opposite City Hall.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE Young American Tragedian, MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY, Who will appear on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 28, 1866, in the beautiful romantic drama of THE MARBLE HEART.
Phidias, Raphael, }....MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY
FRIDAY EVENING, fifth night of Mr. DENNY.
SATURDAY, grand matinee of "Romeo and Juliet."

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, on which occasion will be repeated Boucicault's *chef d'oeuvre*, the beautiful Irish drama entitled the COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN....Mr. DAN BRYANT
In which he will sing the "Lads that Live in Ireland," "Limerick is Beautiful," and dance his famous "MACJILLICADDY'S JIG."
Box Book now open.

OPEN DAILY.
LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,
On Central Park.
PRICES OF ASCENSION, FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:
GENTLEMEN, $3; LADIES, $2.
FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW THE CITY BY GASLIGHT,
GENTLEMEN, $2; LADIES, $1.
The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

FIREWORKS.

GREAT UNION DEPOT.
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Largest and finest assortment in New-York.
LYON BROTHERS, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN., is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house having been enlarged, repainted and refurnished, is now open, greatly improved. It is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Bay, only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; fishing unexcelled. Steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE, Hyde Park, Vermont, J. L. NESMITH, Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains, on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed; a good livery connected with the house.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. Steamboat leaves every day from foot of Rutgers-st. at 4 P. M., and returns every morning from Neptune House dock, New-Rochelle, at 7 A. M.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT HENSHEL'S,
No. 383 8th-av., near 30th-st.
CORSETS (warranted whalebone)....50c.
THIRTY SPRING TAPE SKIRTS....75c.
A large stock of French Werley Corsets.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREkeepers—Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for business to-day. We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SUMMER HATS, NEW STYLES, adapted for the season, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Sun-hats, $1; Seasides, $1; Gladiators, $3; Mourning Bonnets, School Hats, 50 cents. Crapes and Silks.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK brown, seven years old; very gentle and kind; would make an elegant coupe horse; has been owned by his present owner three years, and used as a family horse. Those willing to pay liberally for a valuable animal may apply to Mr. KIMBALL, No. 313 Broadway.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles; also one second-hand park phaeton, six seat Germantown rockaway, slide seat buggy, top buggy, and others cheap for cash at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILed by removal from No. 459 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PORTION OF THE stock of the Fifth-avenue Hotel stables, consisting of horses, carriages, &c., of all descriptions. To be seen at No. 225 West 26th-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE HORSE, GENtle and of very easy gait. To be seen at the stable, No. 118 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
FOURTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE CELEBRATED RAVELS, GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORINA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME, and renowned company of FORTY ARTISTS.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, 1866, Second Time in many years, will be presented the splendid Pantomime of THE CONSCRIPT.
Francois Ravel....as....The Conscript
Gabriel Ravel....as....Sergeant Bernard
Antoine Ravel....as....Mr. Moulan, the Miller
Officers, Soldiers, Cossacks, Male and Female Peasants.
The performance will commence with THE CHILD-WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA, on the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, executing three back somersaults, never attempted by any artist on the trapeze.
Will likewise be presented the Ballet Pantomime called KIM KA; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
Kim Ka, Emperor of China....Gabriel Ravel
Astonishing Chinese Pas....by....Young America
TO-MORROW (Friday,) Four Entertainments—TRAPEZE, NICODEMUS, THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, THE CONSCRIPT, &c., &c.
On MONDAY, with every attention to Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, will be presented the Grand Fairy Trick Pantomime of THE GOLDEN EGG.
The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, SPARKLING FOUNTAINS, &c., as well as its THOROUGH VENTILATION, have won for it the reputation of being the SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager....J. H. Selwyn
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MRS. JOHN WOOD, who will appear by special request THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JUNE 28, AS GERTRUDE, in the excellent vaudeville by J. R. Planche, entitled THE LOAN OF A LOVER, in which character her first appearance was made in America; and will also, on this occasion, appear in her celebrated impersonation of JENNY LIND, introducing her great imitations of well-known OPERATIC ARTISTS, supported by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and the entire company.
The performances will commence with COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
MRS. JOHN WOOD will appear on FRIDAY EVENING, and also for HER FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, IN LOAN OF A LOVER and JENNY LIND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SHERIDAN CORBYN....Manager
J. SCHONBERG....Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT....Treasurer
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE BUISLAY FAMILY, in their extraordinary extravaganza of LA PIED DE MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, introducing the wonderful NIAGARA LEAP, the new acrobatic act, entitled the PERSIAN THRONE, and a variety of other STARTLING ACTS, which will be varied each evening.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquette....75 cents
Family Circle....50 cents
Gallery....25 cents
Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats....$1
Private Boxes....$10
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Box office open from 8 till 5 o'clock, where seats and private boxes may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
THURSDAY, June 28—A NIGHT IN ROME, and second act of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
FRIDAY, June 29—Grand Complimentary Testimonial to JULIUS EICHBERG, the talented composer. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA and A NIGHT IN ROME.
SATURDAY, June 30—Grand matinee, A NIGHT IN ROME, and last act of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Doors open at 1½; performances to commence at 2½.
Balcony boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Reserved seats in Dress Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75c.
Matinee prices $1 to Parquette, Balcony and Dress Circle.

AURORA FLOYD.—AN ORIGINAL DRAMAtization of this wondrously popular story is in preparation at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, and will shortly be produced.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 885 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

D. L. DOWNING'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND.
Office at Firth's Music-store, No. 563 Broadway.
MUSICIANS FURNISHED FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, FESTIVALS, &c.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs, Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.
M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.
They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.
Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 152 (new number 244) East 13th-st.
GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.
E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager.
JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 33d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hour's ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 123 Times Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 18TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall session commences Sept. 1, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT 30 YEARS of age to go to a Southern city, fully competent to teach the French and German languages, also to take charge of two young boys. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, No. 36 Church-st., up stairs, from 10 to 11 A. M.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of music, French and English, desires a re-engagement in a school; references exchanged. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 184 New-York Post-office.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

tical ideas, and you will, gentlemen, support a policy which has only in view the greatness and dignity of the country. [Hear, hear. Loud applause.]

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 14th, the Reform Bill was further debated in Committee. An amendment making the £14 county franchise dependent upon the "rateable" rather than the "actual" value of property, was rejected by a Government majority of 7.

Mr. STANHOPE then moved an amendment, the object of which is to give to land without a house in counties the same privileges as regards the franchise as are given to a house without land. Mr. GLADSTONE raised some objections, but in a spirit of compromise gave way, and the amendment was carried by 261 to 74.

The *Morning Star* regards this action as ill-omened, and says Ministers have not only damaged seriously the operations of their bill, but risked the allegiance of the best supporters of reform.

The ex-rebel cruisers *Tallahassee* and *Sumter* were sold by auction at Liverpool on the 14th by order of the United States Consul at that port. The former (now called the *Chameleon*) was knocked down for £4,600 sterling, and the latter (now the *Gibraltar*) for £1,150. Both vessels have for some time been lying idle in the Liverpool docks.

Another frightful colliery explosion had taken place in a mine at Dukinfield. Forty-three lives were lost.

EDWARD O'CONNOR, the Fenian, who shot WARNER, the informer, had been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Atlantic Cable.

The manufacture of the new Atlantic cable was entirely completed on the 14th, and the last few miles of the cable were on their way from the works at Greenwich to the steamship *Great Eastern* at Sheerness. It was arranged that the *Great Eastern* should sail from Sheerness on Saturday, the 30th June, for Valencia.

France.

La France, of the 14th, alludes as follows to the rumor that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN was about to abdicate the throne of Mexico: "We are in a position to affirm that letters which have been received from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN by the representative of Mexico at foreign courts, afford no ground for believing that the news of His Majesty having taken the resolution attributed to him has any serious foundation."

In the Corps Legislatif M. GARNIER PAGES commented in severe terms upon the bombardment of Valparaiso by Spain.

M. ROUHER, in reply, stated that the intelligence of the bombardment made a painful impression upon the French Government. He then compared the conduct of the Spanish before Valparaiso with that of the French before Odessa in 1855, and added:

"The question whether the neutral Governments should make a joint demand upon Spain for indemnity for the damage sustained by their respective subjects, is one which is not yet completely decided, it being a very delicate question; but France immediately after the bombardment lost no time in communicating her view of the subject to the Spanish Government in a dispatch dated the 22d of May last.

A great fire in the general warehouses at Bordeaux had destroyed produce of various kinds valued at several millions of dollars.

Cholera was said to be prevailing at Angers, St. Nazarie, Nantes and Amiens.

The Bank of France returns for the week show a further increase in the cash on hand of 10,750,000 francs.

The Bourse on the 15th opened very buoyant, but afterward became flat and Rentes declined to 63.70.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

It was positively stated at Copenhagen that Sweden, Norway and Denmark had concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance.

The Czarewitch was on a visit to the Royal Family of Denmark.

The Brazils.

The French mails reached Lisbon on the 14th with dates from Rio of May 24. The allies had resumed offensive operations, and had everywhere been triumphant over the Paraguayans. The latter had taken refuge in the fortress of Carupaity.

Coffee sold at 7,100@7,300 for good firsts. Stock 200,000 bags. Exchange on London 24¼@¾.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday, May 14.

Exchange 51½@¾.

MONTEVIDEO, ——.

Exchange 53.

BAHIA, Tuesday, May 29.

Exchange 27@½. Sugar 2.600@2.900.

Spain.

The whole bill of Marshal O'DONNELL, granting extraordinary powers to the Government, was adopted in Congress, by a vote of 160 against 96.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARINGS' BROTHERS Circular says: "Little business doing. We quote 5.20s at 64¾@65; Maryland 5s, 6@70; Pennsylvania 6s, 54@55; Virginia 5s, 49@51; Virginia 6s, 40@41; Eries, 40@41; Illinois, 74½@75."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a gain in bullion of £1,202,934 and in the reserve of notes of £561,915 sterling. Notwithstanding this improvement, the Bank rate of discount remains at 10 per cent. An early reduction was strongly urged as one of the means for restoring confidence, and the returns were looked upon as warranting such a step.

Consols on the 15th were steady, closing at 86½@¾.

The reopening of the Consolidated Bank was expected in a few days.

BARING'S Circular quotes Bar Silver at 5½; Eagles, 76½@¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 16—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "There has been a good trade demand throughout the week, especially for American descriptions. The accounts from Manchester have indicated an increased business in the manufacturing districts, and, notwithstanding the apprehension of immediate hostilities upon the Continent, prices are maintained, while in some instances an advance upon last week's quotation has been obtained, American continuing in good request and has gradually advanced ⅛d.@1d. ⅌ ℔. on last week's rates. The sales of the week amount to 71,710 bales, including 4,710 on speculation and 10,400 for export. The quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	16½d.	Middling Orleans	14½d.
Fair Mobile	16d.	Middling Mobile	14¼d.
Fair Uplands	15½d.	Middling Uplands	14d.
Fair Texas	16½d.	Middling Texas	14½d

Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet, but steady, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. The stock is estimated at 1,049,950 bales, including 440,790 American. At sea from India, 531,000 bales, and from America, 90,000.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was rather less cheerfulness yesterday, but producers altered with much steadiness to previous prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. and BRUCE & MCAULIFFE report Flour firmer and 1s. dearer for sacks. Wheat in good demand and held for 2d.@3d. ⅌ cental advance. Winter Red and Southern 1s. 6d.@11s. Corn, under heavy imports, is 3d.@6d. ⅌ quarter lower on the week. Mixed 28s. 9d.@29s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ARTHUR & Co. and WM. GARDNER & Co. report: Beef firmer and more doing. Pork in better request and 2s. 6d. higher. Bacon steadier and in more demand. Lard inactive and nominal. Cheese in steady demand at full prices. Tallow a shade dearer; North American 41s.@44s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet and easy; Pots 29s. 6d.@30s; Pearls 40s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee dull. Rice unchanged. Bark, sales of Philadelphia First at 7s. Fish Oils, nothing doing. Linseed Oil quiet at 40s. Linseed Cake quiet but steady. Resin dull; American Black 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine flat; American 49s.; French 48s. Petroleum quiet; Refined 1s. 11½d.@2s. Spirit 10d.@11d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS firm and well supported. IRON quiet; Bars and Rails, £6; Scotch Pig, 53s. SUGAR steady on the spot, but dearer for floating cargoes. COFFEE steady. TEA inactive. RICE firm. PETROLEUM 2s. 2½d. for Refined. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 45s. for French on the spot, and 43s. to arrive. SPERM OIL, £123. TALLOW irregular; P. Y. C., 42s. 6d.

Latest via Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 16.

At the closing of this dispatch there is no news of any collision having yet occurred in Germany.

A Prague telegram of the 16th, says the Prussians occupy Loban and Zittan, and menace Schkendits and Zeitz. The railway between Riesa and Dresden had been destroyed, and passenger and postal communication between Prussia and Saxon is stopped. The crown Princess of SAXONY proceeds to Vienna. The Saxony treasury valuables and provisions for the army, has been transported for security to Bohemia.

A Frankfort dispatch says Prince CHARLES, of Bavaria will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army.

It was expected that MECKLENBURG would afford active support to Prussia for the defence of Schletwig-Holstein.

It was asserted at Paris that the proceedings of the Federal Diet had determined several of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 to declare that in their opinion articles 54 and 63 of that treaty, which form a part of the European International Law, have been violated.

Prussia has issued a declaration to the great Powers justifying the invasion, on the ground that the decision of the Diet on the 14th broke up the Confederation, and the law of self-preservation had compelled Prussia to secure herself against the neighboring States in open or concealed hostility; that she had previously offered conditional alliance which was rejected.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 16th, Rentes closing 62fr. 62c., ex dividend.

The report of the Jamaica Commissioners will be laid before Parliament on the 18th.

Sunday papers say that the fate of the Reform Bill and Ministry will be decided to-morrow. The Conservatives are determined to attempt the defeat of the Government.

The Austrians had interrupted all lines of communication on their side of the Po and Mincio.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 17.

The Federal war vessels *Augusta*, *Miantanomah* and *Ashuelot* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 16th.

LONDON, Sunday, June 17.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxony is fully confirmed, Prussia having previously declared war. The entry of the Austrians is hourly expected.

The Paris *Presse* publishes a report that the first engagement took place near Leipsig on the 16th, but the rumor is unconfirmed.

The Diet held an extraordinary meeting on the 16th, to decide on the motion by Saxony that Austria and Bavaria be requested to adopt immediately such measures as were necessitated by the Prussian invasion.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, June 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged, and the quotations are partially rather easier.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm with an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 16.

CONSOLS closed at 86½@86¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-Twenties 64½@65; Illinois Central Railroad 74½@74¾; Erie Railroad 40½.

MEXICO.

Mails and their Delays—French Troops Gone to Potosi—A Defeat of Imperialists in Saltillo—Troubles of Confederate Settlers—A Bank Suspension—Ball Given by the Empress—Santa Anna.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, June 10, 1866.

The latest dates I sent you per the mail steamship *Manhattan*, by the extraordinary mail from this city, at 5 P. M. on the 3d inst. To-day the extraordinary or mule-back mail leaves at the same hour for the French steamer *Eugene*, for Havana and San Nazaire, France. In a previous communication I gave a description of the *modus operandi* of these Mexican extraordinary mails. Some thirty years since the Swiss Consul here inaugurated the plan, which has been in constant operation ever since. The mercantile community pay fifty-seven cents for every half-ounce weight to have their communications sent to Vera Cruz by these extraordinaries, Government guaranteeing a sufficient escort over the road to insure a safe delivery of the mail. Robbers have never molested any of these couriers, and war parties by mutual consent have never troubled them. No advantage could be gained by robbing a purely commercial mail. During the past three months there has been an effort made by certain officials to delay the mails going to and coming from the American steamers. The merchants have at last risen in rebellion against it, and preparations are now on foot, started by the Chamber of Commerce of Vera Cruz, Puebla and this city, to carry the foreign mails by private couriers.

The extraordinary, by the last trip of the *Manhattan*, did not arrive here until thirty-three hours after Government contract time.

The *Ere Nouvelle*, of the 7th inst., says:

The extraordinary courier, which brings the correspondence of the American packet, truly deserves that epithet. Although the ship arrived at Vera Cruz on Monday evening, the courier was not dispatched with the mail until Wednesday morning. They thought proper to leave the letters and papers to a repose of thirty-three hours before undertaking the fatiguing journey to the capital. This is a delicate attention, which we fear the public will not appreciate at its just value. In consequence of these ingenious arrangements, the correspondence which should have arrived yesterday evening will not reach here until this afternoon.

The Government obtains a revenue of about $10,000 by each trip of a foreign mail steamship above that which it would obtain by the ordinary mail. For whatever promptness is displayed in mail facilities the credit belongs to the French army in general, and to Marshal BAZAINE personally. The Mexican official is a conceited and egotistical personage, if we refer to him in general terms, always imagining insults, and forever very prompt to show his teeth by retarding the movements of those whom he thinks have offended his dignity. BAZAINE often sends the mail, with an escort of French troops, several hours sooner than the Department would start it.

Seven regiments of French troops of the line have left this department for the State of San Luis Potosi, in anticipation of the arrival of 4,000 Austrian soldiers. To insure their reaching that State during the rainy season, some risk had to be assumed by the Imperial Government, for had this force delayed until the promised 4,000 arrived, it could not have marched there in the whole of the coming five months of rain and impassable roads. Great anxiety prevails throughout this department, occasioned by the news brought by the American mail, that Austria would not under the circumstances dispatch the promised legion. The troops are beyond Quaretero, on their march to San Luis full half-way. The roads are very bad. The mail last night brought a report that one-half of this force had been ordered back to the Capital. If they do not return, we believe the City of Mexico will be in the possession of TIGUEROA, DIAZ or MENDEZ within six weeks.

There are now here between 55,000 and 58,000 French troops. There are no more than 3,000 of this number within three months marching distance from the port of Vera Cruz, and there are not 12,000 so situated, if we take into consideration the rainy season, now actually begun, which could reach Vera Cruz one day before Jan. 1, 1867. This fact *may not have been considered* when Mr. SEWARD was satisfied to receive the promise of withdrawal of the interventional army of France in the three divisions referred to by the Governments. Had the Government of France intended a withdrawal of one-third of her Mexican expedition during this year her forces would not be located as we now find them. View the circumstance as we may, the question of withdrawal, under the regulations which were acceptable and accepted by the Government of the United States, is now impossible. NAPOLEON may say that nature raised the only obstacle that occurred to fulfill his promises of evacuation, but there are too many Press representatives on the field to permit this excuse to hold a place for even a day.

The defeat and complete rout of Col. DUPIN, the Bull-dog of the Army of France, at the head of 1,500 contra-guerrillas, near Bocas, at the head of the river Tigre, in the State of Saltillo, by the Liberal Army of the Central States, has been the all-pervading subject in all places during the past week.

By the mail from San Luis Potosi, which arrived here on the evening of the 8th inst., we learn that numbers of DUPIN's troops had reached that city; many had fallen into the hands of small Liberal parties while on the retreat. The forces of DUPIN had concentrated on the 29th ult.; on the 30th ult. they moved upon the enemy, who were, as the boastful Bull-dog learned to his sorrow, well prepared to meet him. The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment of Cavalry were sent by DUPIN in advance. This regiment is made up of the desperadoes of the Old World and DUPIN's prided *invincibles*. They were met and repulsed; 12 pieces of cannon poured death and terror among these old veterans; those who were not wounded or killed wheeled back upon the infantry, followed by three regiments of mounted Republican troops and the 12 field pieces; rout followed the dismay of the Imperial forces. The Liberals, flushed by so sudden a triumph and change of events, pressed them mile after mile, league after league.

DUPIN is supposed to be a prisoner. If he was taken, he has no doubt suffered the penalty of his hundreds of murders in this country. The Press has been warned not to make any comments on the affair. The officers and soldiers of the French army here, however, will talk. The Liberal sympathizers here also are not backward to discuss the greatest triumph of Liberal arms thus far recorded.

The Liberals have made another descent upon the confederate colonists at Cordova, this time carrying off all those who had settled on the plantation of Toloquillo. They have invited just this species of retribution by their unwise and impolitic blarney over MAXIMILIAN and the Empire. Had they settled on these haciendas, and left politics alone, they would not have been disturbed; but PERKINS, PRICE, SHELBY, MAURY, MAGRUDER and others have become citizens of the Empire—they have until a late warning come through the Liberal lines, insisted that JUAREZ was a low, half-breed, and his army a host of brigands and common thieves. In twelve consecutive issues of the *Mexican Times*, this very language was employed, and it would have been continued had BEVERLY TUCKER left the paper to die the death it was approaching. ALEJANDRO GARCIA owns the land on which PAP PRICE settled and founded the City of Carlotta. GARCIA has done hard work for the Liberal cause, but forbearance was pressed too far. He solicited and obtained from Gen. TIGUEROA authority to attack the Cordova Confederates. Gen. PRICE endeavored to procure the release of the first twenty men captured by threats. He was invited to GARCIA's camp, where, on arrival, he was sternly informed that he was booked for hanging, and that the sentence was to be executed whenever he showed any further rebellion or used any more of his brave language. GARCIA told him to get out of his camp and out of Mexico.

The writer endeavored to prevent this state of affairs months since, by condemning the course of MAURY, ALLEN, REYNOLDS & Co. in inviting the unfortunate remnants of the civil war in the United States to "come to Mexico." MAURY has since gone on a begging tour to Europe. He not only succeeded in getting a large number of unfortunate families to leave the States, but when he passed through Cordova for Europe he made no stop there. The Confederate burying-ground there had increased too fast of late; too many dead and dying guests were there by his invitation. As soon as in England he appeals to cold old Europe for aid for the South, never mentioning the victims of his and others' imprudence at Cordova—who, homeless, moneyless, friendless and unprotected, were unable to return to their native land.

Marshall BAZAINE has been petitioned to protect these settlers; he unhesitatingly refuses; he informs MAGRUDER that he can see no more reason for posting a guard over their homes than over every Mexican hacienda in the country. We believe he is right. He is the husband of a Mexican lady and father of a Mexican *garçon*, and should show no favors to strangers which he cannot give to poor Mexicans.

The Bank of London, Mexico and South America received such advices from England per the steamship *Manhattan* that it suspended business last Thursday morning. This day being the Empress' birthday and a holiday, all business houses closed at 11 A. M. During the afternoon the news of the suspension by this great banking institution was thoroughly circulate. The vast multitude of people at San Angen, where they had gone to celebrate the opening of the Mexico and Chalco Railroad, was a good medium for circulating a report like that. Many who were interested rushed back to the city panic stricken during that evening.

Early Friday morning hundreds of anxious depositors and bill-holders gathered in front of the Bank on Calle Caperchiunas. The doors opened at 10 A. M. Those who held the bills which the Company has been issuing during the last four months were informed that they would be paid. Mr. NEWBOLD, the manager here for the Company, told the crowd all would be paid in full. He then closed the bank. Their liabilities cannot be less than $2,000,000. The Company had the confidence of all classes, and was a common savings institution.

The Central Line of Telegraph has been concluded as far as San Luis Potosi. Offices for transmission of messages were opened on the 4th inst. at Guanajuato, Dolores Hidalgo, San Luis de la Paz, Santa Maria del Rio and San Luis Potosi.

The Mint of Mexico reports a coinage of $326,164 45 in gold and silver during the month of May. Very little gold is coined at this Mint. The Real del Monte Silver Company, ESTWARD AULD, Esq., Director, furnishes quite all of the silver coined at this Mint. JOHN TEMPLE, Esq., a citizen of San Francisco, has the Mint for three years longer, under a contract made with President JUAREZ in 1859.

Last Monday the Empress gave a ball at the Palace. In all respects, we have no hesitancy in saying that it eclipsed everything of the kind ever given in Mexico.

The French army was represented by Gens. COURTOIS DEHURBAL, D'OSMONT, NEGRA and MAUSSION. The Diplomatic Corps, our Consul, MARCUS OTTERBOURG, accompanied by Mr. ——, of the *Herald*; BEVERLY TUCKER, for the *Cosmopolitan*; the spirit-preserved carcass of MAGRUDER—representing the Confederacy—and many Americans visiting the Capital were present. MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA were in good spirits, talking freely with all, and, I think, spoke with every person in the rooms. The supper at 10 o'clock was a wonder for a Mexican to see. The dancing continued till 2½ A. M. The dresses of all the ladies were superb. We noticed the Emperor was twice on the floor with Señora Dona ——, CARLOTTA's rival for affection. But monarch's have their loves in spite of their consorts, which, though not to be interfered with, seldom permit the sway of peace in royal families.

Ten field pieces, seven thousand stand of arms, and other munitions have been discovered, through the treachery of a native Mexican, by the Imperialists in Tulancingo. They were landed below Tampico, nearly three months since, by a small schooner, and were intended for the Army of the Central Department. The cannon and muskets were of American manufacture.

SANTA ANNA is the subject of much discussion at present. His trip to the United States does not please the Republicans here. Had the interview between himself and Gen. ALMONTE not been known to have taken place, while the latter was on his way to Paris, a different view of his mission would be entertained here.

The following telegrams were the first sent over the new Central Line:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 4, 1866.

Senor Don Luis Robles Comisario Imperial Guanajuato:

Viva el Emperador—To your illustrious Government we are indebted for this great work. Health and prosperity to the Minister of Interior, (ROBLES,) who inaugurated this great work.

N. DE LA PORTILLA, General.

RESPONSE.

GUANAJUATO, June 4, 1866.

Al Senor General-in-Chief, Portilla, San Luis Potosi:

The people along the line of this important work are indebted to the illustrious Emperor for its construction, who is doing all for the prosperity and glory of Mexico.

L. ROBLES.

ROBLES was a monarchist twenty years ago. He gives the credit to the Emperor which belongs to himself. As Minister of the Interior, he was of immense benefit to the commerce of Mexico. As Imperial Emissary of Guanajuata, he is powerless.

CARLOTTA—A truly magnificent lady, is still at work among the poor, a class which will hold her memory dear many, many years. The nothingness of MAXIMILIAN, his apathy to act to carry out all his well-worded proclamations and manifestos, appear ridiculous in comparison with the head and hand work of the Empress. She spares neither labor nor funds in her efforts. College academies and homes for the poor, which the impolitic Spaniard has ever oppressed, spring up as if by enchantment. If she were ruler, Mexico would indeed be unfortunate to lose her.

"Honor where honor is due."

Who shall preside in the chair of State is now more interesting to the Liberals than when will they have a President and Republican Government again. We have a list of names, all of whom wish to be President, which we shall comment upon hereafter. Here we remark that if the programmes of all these parties and aspirants are to be contested for, it will be a sad day for Mexico when MAXIMILIAN shall leave.

The Rebels Defeated at Salado—Precarious Position of the Empire.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 23.

The latest news from Mexico came by the French steamer *Panama*. The Emperor had authorized an anonymous Society for the establishment of storehouses and a public salesroom.

Presnillo was attacked on the 25th ult. by the dissidents from Laguna, to the number of 1,200, commanded by AZUA. According to *Pabellon Nacional*, the enemy were beaten and dispersed. The French column met and defeated AZUA at Salado.

The *Estafette* of the 6th says that the fate of the Empire depends upon the result of the labors now being prosecuted in the Departments of War and the Treasury. If the Government succeeds in establishing a national army, well organized and equipped, and succeeds, at first, with foreign aid, and later by their own efforts in making a stand against all enemies, and in reorganizing the Treasury, the future of the Empire is secure; but while the Empire has neither men nor money, its situation is precarious and endangered.

The railroad from Mixcoac to San Angel was inaugurated on the birthday of the Empress.

In Mexico, Puebla and Queretaro, the Emperor had ordered a draft.

WEST INDIES.

The Fall of President Baez—A Triumvirate Establishment at San Domingo—A Monetary Crisis in Jamaica—A Fatal Duel in Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 23.

The latest news received here from San Domingo confirms that received previously concerning the fall of President BAEZ. On the 13th ult. BAEZ was at Pôrto Rico, *en route* for St. Thomas. The Government is now in the hands of a triumvirate, composed of PIMENTAL, LUPERON and GARCIA. Gen. CABRAL on the 8th was at Port au Prince.

Mercantile affairs in Jamaica were suffering a monetary crisis, due to the impending war in Europe and failures in England.

During the last week there have arrived at Havana the steamers *Morro Castle*, *Daniel Webster*, *Panama*, *H. Hudson*, *Salent* and *Montezuma*.

A duel came off last Monday morning between a Cuban and a Spanish officer. The latter had seduced the former's sister. The Spaniard was mortally wounded.

The revolving light of the Morro Castle will be changed from the 1st of July to the 15th of August to make repairs and clean it. A white light of the fourth order will be substituted for it.

DON SALVADOR SAMA, Marquis de Mariano, died last night. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

The *Corsica* arrived from New-Orleans this morning.

TEXAS.

Results of the Election—Heavy Union Vote.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The Union vote is larger than was anticipated. It will probably be one-third of the whole vote cast when the western and central counties are heard from. Travis County, the seat of government, excepting two precincts to hear from, gives THROCKMORTON 406; PEARCE 326. For Representative, HANCOCK, Conservative, 275; and GRAY, Union, 212. The Conservative vote is solid for the amendments, while the Union vote is against them.

LOUISIANA.

A Caucus of the Covention of 1864—Preparation to Ratify the Constitutional Amendments.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 26.

A caucus of the members of the Convention of 1864 was held to-day. Reporters were all excluded, except the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, which paper is understood to be the official organ of the Convention.

Judge DUREL, President of the 1864 Convention, was called on to preside, but declined, whereupon he was the recipient of a considerable censure.

Judge HOWELL, President *pro tem.*, was then authorized to consult with the Governor, and together issue a call for assembling a convention. A proclamation is expected day after to-morrow. The day fixed for assembling will be some time in the latter part of July.

The object of the convention is, undoubtedly, to ratify the Constitutional amendments.

CANADA.

The Finances of the Province—The United States Government and the Fenians—Reciprocity and the Customs.

OTTAWA, C. W., Wednesday, June 27.

The Finance Minister brought down the budget last night.

The expenditure for the past year amounts to $12,100,000, of which $270,000 was applied to the reduction of the public debt. The expenditures include all the charges incurred on account of the Fenian raids. The customs have realized over a million of dollars in excess of the previous year. Imports excess $8,500,000. Exports excess $9,000,000. The whole trade of the Province has increased $18,000,000.

Expenses incurred in consequence of the Fenian raids, $1,100,000.

The Finance Minister alluded to the effectual manner in which the United States Government had dealt with the Fenians, but said that the Fenian snake was "scotched," not "killed."

The duty of the Province was to be in a position more effectually to repel aggressors—consequently, instead of $50,000 heretofore asked for militia purposes $1,500,000 was placed in the estimates.

In consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty it became important to rearrange the customs. The estimated falling off in revenue is $1,000,000. To supply the deficiency the following is proposed: To raise the duty on spirits from 30 to 60 cents a gallon; to raise the customs duty on whisky and brandy to the specific standard of 70 cents a gallon; to levy a duty on Indian corn and coarse grains from the States of 10 cents a bushel; to levy a duty on flour coming from the States of 50 cents a barrel; to abolish the free ports of Gaspe and Sault Ste Marie; to raise the duty on tea from 9 to 12½ cents per pound; to impose an export duty on saw-logs of 25 cents per standard log; to change the method of levying duty, which will hereafter be levied on the accumulated charges at the port of shipment; to reduce the duties on sugar to the England standard, viz: Refined sugar $3 per 100 pounds; white clayed, $2 80; yellow Muscavado and brown clayed, $2 25; and other sugars $1 75; to make the duty on cane juice $1 50 per gallon, and molasses $1 per gallon; to impose a duty of ten cents per gallon on wine in wood not over twenty-six degrees of proof spirits, and 25 cents per gallon on wine containing twenty-six degrees of proof spirits; on wine in bottles, except sparkling wine, $1 20 per dozen; on genuine sparkling wine $3 per dozen; the duty on coffee is reduced and there is a general reduction of the duties on manufactured goods of about five per cent.

These changes go into effect at once.

On the more strictly financial question Mr. GALT announced that the Government had to provide for over five millions of dollars, to raise which they proposed instead of going to England to issue legal-tender notes to that extent.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of the Naval Academy Fleet—Four Hundred Cadets to Have a Jolly Summer Cruise.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 25.

The Naval Academy fleet, consisting of the gunboats *Winnepec* and *Saco*, the sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, the sailing frigate *Savannah*, the gunboat *Marblehead* and the yacht *America*, have arrived. The strictest discipline on board these vessels is kept up. There are about 400 cadets divided among the fleet. The *Macedonian* has been made the flagship. Everything is expected to be in readiness in two or three days, when the fleet will start for a cruise.

Two or three weeks will be at sea, giving the cadets an opportunity to practice gunnery and the maneuvering of the vessels. The fleet will then sail for Portland, where a short stay will be made. Halifax and other Provincial ports will also be visited, and on the return of the fleet, in the latter part of September, the cadets will be given an opportunity for recreation at Newport, R. I. The cadets will then return to Annapolis, Md., to resume their studies.

Sentence of the Murderer of the Roosa Family.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 27.

COOVERT, the murderer of the ROOSA family, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 24th of August, at Lebanon, Ohio.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A Card from Maj.-Gen. Howard.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I have seen an editorial in the New-York TIMES of June 21, containing so much calculated to create a wrong impression upon the public mind with reference to the Freedmen's Bureau, and the action of Congress making appropriation for its support, that I am induced to give you a clear statement of facts as to the manner of calculating the first estimate made for the support of the Bureau, and the subsequent reductions.

You, doubtless, remember that the first estimate alluded to in the editorial to which I have referred, was taken from my report to Congress, last December. When that report was made, great suffering was reported in the South, and many difficulties in the way of educating and protecting the Freedmen that have since partially passed away. Arrangements for caring for the sick, old and infirm by the State authorities have been made in some cases, and educational advantages secured without a direct outlay of money, that could not have been foreseen at the time my report was written. If the Bureau was to be sustained with all the power, and with the same organization as at that time, even that estimate was below the necessary amount. The report was published, with estimates for appropriations, yet I do not remember of any one making the charge that amount was exorbitant. As it became clearly the policy of the Government to reduce the workings of the Bureau, the estimates were reduced on my statements of the real necessities of the organization, from time to time.

In a letter to the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation in the House, dated March 10, 1866, I gave him a statement of the reductions that might be made. After the bill had passed into the Senate, I wrote a letter, dated May 18, 1866, to the Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and from the facts before me, informed him of the changes that could be made, which were adopted; and the bill passed, giving the appropriations asked for, with the exception of the item for telegraphing, which was accidentally omitted. The writer of the article in the TIMES was mistaken as to the omission of the appropriation for medical supplies and assistance, stationery, &c., as these items are included in the bill as it passed the Senate.

He is also laboring under some misunderstanding as to the former organization of the Bureau, as, with few exceptions, all offices of trust and importance have been and are now filled with military officers of the best character, either personally known to me, or recommended by the most distinguished generals and citizens of the nation. As all expenditures will be made by army officers, and as a general thing by those who have a regular military command—whose integrity and disinterestedness, the writer says, "none will question"—I unite with him in the hope that the work will be conducted without partisanship and for the advancement of the interests of all classes of citizens. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner.

Muddy Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you, or any of your numerous correspondents, inform the public generally, and the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners particularly, why the Croton runs so slowly and is so full of settlings, which render the process of filtering necessary before the water can be used? YDOBAEP.

CHOLERA.

One Case in the City—Two Reported in Jersey City—Quarantine.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. MAGUIRE, of whom very little is known beyond the fact that she had fatigued herself by walking, and poisoned her stomach with beer, fainted in the Bowery; but after brandy had been given her she went on up to the intersection of Broadway and Nineteenth-street, and there again fell exhausted. She was taken into the basement of No. 889 Broadway, and there went into collapse, suffering from cramps and the usual symptoms of cholera. Dr. DAWSON was summoned, and after he had administered camphor, chloroform, and brandy, the patient revived sufficiently to be taken in a coach to Bellevue Hospital early in the evening. At latest accounts she was alive.

At No. 50 Beach-street, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. SCOFIELD and family, after having dined on milk, were taken with nausea and copious vomiting, as though they had been poisoned. They were attended during the night by Dr. WHITE and Police Surgeon KENNEDY, and yesterday morning they were much better. This case is not recognized by the officers of the Board of Health as one of cholera. It is thought that the family were poisoned by milk.

Dr. KIRSTEN, Coroner, reports two well-authenticated cases of cholera in Jersey City, both of which made their appearance on Tuesday afternoon. One is the case of a young woman residing at No. 70 Prospect-street; the other of a man living in Warren-street, near Essex. They were attended by the usual symptoms—cold extremities, cramps in the stomach and limbs, vomiting and rice-water discharges. Proper remedies were prescribed, and yesterday the patients were doing well.

NO CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

Dr. BISSELL's latest and most encouraging report is as follows:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, June 27, 1866.

Cyrus Curtis, President Commissioners of Quarantine:

I have to report for the last twenty-four hours we have been exempt from deaths and admissions on board the hospital ship. We have transferred three convalescents to the *Saratoga* since last report, leaving sixteen under treatment. There is not a case of cholera now in hospital.

Yours respectfully, D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match on the Union Course, L. I., for Two Thousand Dollars—Shark Defeats Lady Emma Under Saddle in a Two-mile Heat Race.

Yesterday Mr. MARSHALL's famous Hambletonian gelding *Shark*, and Mr. LOUIS PETTEE's well-known chestnut Bashaw mare, *Lady Emma*, trotted their second match for $2,000, on the Union Course, L. I. It was a two-mile and a repeat race, both going as they pleased, and both accordingly went under saddle. In the first match, which was for a similar stake, mile heats, under saddle, *Shark*, ridden by JOHN MURPHY, proved the winner; the partisans of the handsome chestnut mare attributing her defeat to the inability of her jockey, young HIRAM HOWE, to ride her properly. The result yesterday proved that it was not the jockey that was in fault, as *Shark* fairly out-trotted her from the word "Go" in both heats, never making a break in the race. As in the previous race, *Shark* was ridden by the clever trotting jockey, JOHN MURPHY, who rode *Dexter* in his memorable match against time last Fall. *Lady Emma* was ridden by WILLIAM WOODRUFF in the first heat, and in the second by her old jockey, HIRAM HOWE. The weather was delightfully pleasant, and the course in capital order for fast time. There was a good attendance of sporting and trotting men present.

The betting before the first heat was even; both horses having numerous friends, who backed them them heavily. *Shark* went in front soon after the word was given, and, trotting steadily, maintained the lead throughout, winning the heat easily in 5:01½, the first mile being trotted in 2:27. The betting now became $100 to $20 on *Shark*, so evident was his superiority of speed and steadiness, as in the first heat he took the lead and kept it throughout, trotting the first mile in 2:29, and the heat in 5:01½, again winning with plenty in hand.

To-day, the great purse of $2,000, given by the proprietor of the Fashion Course will be looked for. The horses booked are *Dexter*, *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, *General Butler* and *Commodore Vanderbilt*. A capital race may confidently be anticipated.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., June 27.—Match $2,000, two mile heats, go as they pleased:

D. Pfifer named b. g. Shark—J. Murphy	1	1
H. Woodruff named ch. m. Lady Emma	2	2

TIME.

	Mile.	Two Miles.
First heat	2:27	5:01½
Second heat	2:29	5:01½

Mass Meeting of Property-Owners in the Twelfth Ward—The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad Scheme.

A large and highly respectable meeting of gentlemen owning property in the Twelfth Ward, was held at the Adriatic Hotel, corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, last evening, to protest against the infamous scheme of granting to the Harlem Railroad Company the right to lay a double track, (as passed by the Common Council, on the 14th inst., and vetoed by his Honor the Mayor,) for the purpose of running locomotives with freight, cattle and hog trains through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, St. Nicholas-avenue and Manhattan-street, crossing all the grand Boulevards.

Ex-Supervisor JAMES DAVIS presided and Mr. WM. H. HAMILTON was Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On the 14th inst. the Common Council of the City of New-York, in both branches assembled, without any reference to a Committee, passed a resolution and caused the same to be forthwith presented to the Mayor for his signature, giving permission to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct a branch to their road with a double track through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Manhattan street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Hudson River; and,

Whereas, As the name of the Alderman representing Twelfth Ward, elected to protect and promote the interests of the inhabitants of said Ward is found among those voting in favor of said grant; and

Whereas, The Mayor of New-York, after due consideration, has vetoed said resolution; and,

Whereas, It is asserted by the officers and persons representing said railroad corporation, that the said Common Council will pass said resolution over the Mayor's veto by the necessary majority to render the same effectual as a law; therefore be it

Resolved, That this raid upon the homes and rights of a large number of our resident citizens by the Common Council, acting in the interests of a soulless corporation, has justly aroused our indignation, and meets with our unqualified censure and reprimand.

Resolved, That we regard the manner of passing said resolution as strong evidence of the existence of a conspiracy between the officers of said Corporation and some of the members of the Common Council, to authorize and construct said railroad in defiance of the rights and wishes of the inhabitants of said ward, and before they had time to offer any substantial or effectual resistance thereto.

Resolved, That legislation of this character savors strongly of corruption, and that we will hold to a strict account every member of said Common Council who voted for said grant.

Resolved, That we observe with humiliation and extreme regret that the Twelfth Ward voted in favor of said grant, although struck a blow affecting the rights and interests of his constituents not less than one million of dollars, and conferred a franchise upon said corporation without compensation worth not less than half a million of dollars.

Resolved, That we will demand of said Alderman an explanation of his vote thus hurriedly given for a resolution so seriously affecting the property and rights of his constituents, without notice to them, or giving them the slightest chance to be heard.

Resolved, That if any members of either Board voted for said grant under any misapprehension of the object and purposes thereof, we trust that such members will restore the confidence we have heretofore placed in them by the prompt correction of such mistake.

Resolved, That the construction of the proposed railway would, by crossing the contemplated boulevard and other avenues, and by totally obstructing all driving upon One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Manhattan street, which constitute the great avenue crossing the Island north of Central Park, almost totally destroy the great improvements now about being perfected by the Central Park Commissioners for beautifying the northern part of the City, and for extending the benefits and drives of the Central Park to the Harlem River.

Resolved, That this attempt to build a branch to the Hudson River Railroad under a permission nominally given to the Harlem Railroad Company, is of the same reprehensible and fraudulent character as the hasty legislation resorted to, in giving such permission. The scheme is a fraud throughout, and we condemn both it and its aiders and abetters together.

Resolved, That his Honor Mayor HOFFMAN is entitled to our sincere gratitude for his veto of said resolution, and we congratulate the citizens of New-York that we have a Chief Magistrate, honest, capable and fearless in the discharge of his duty. We will remember him as the faithful public servant.

Resolved, That it is our firm determination and fixed purpose to prevent the construction of a railway upon One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Manhattan streets, and that we intend at all hazards to prevent such contemplated outrage by the use of every means necessary to affect that object.

Mr. WM. RICHARDSON read a letter from Senator THOMAS MURPHY, which was received with applause and ordered to be placed on the minutes of the meeting.

Addresses were made by Messrs. HENRY SMIMH, SHELDON and DAVIS, and a remonstrance addressed to the Common Council, to be signed by the property owners from Fourth-avenue to Manhattan-street, was presented and adopted.

The meeting was earnest and enthusiastic, and indicated that the people who own property in the Twelfth Ward are fully alive to their interests and their rights.

PERSONAL.—Mr. PATTERSON, Mrs. STOVER, daughter of President JOHNSON, and Miss GAY, their friend, accompanied by J. ROSS BROWNE, Esq., and WM. S. MITCHELL, Esq., has been at the Metropolitan Hotel since Monday, the party left last evening for Washington.

LEMON ACID.—Citric acid is now prepared where the lemons are grown, in the form of a salt, which may be stored up for an indefinite period, without risk of injury from change of temperature or moisture. The lemon juice is treated with excess of magnesia, which precipitates a brilliant granular powder that separates easily from water, and consists of minute prismatic crystals.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled." BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.

Ebony and the bark of Manilla, combined with gum arabic will restore gray hair to its original color. It requires one application only, without the washing process. Dr. M. JACOBY is the discoverer of the preparation; is ready to apply, free of charge, to those who desire to try its efficacy. Sent everywhere, with full directions. Price $1 50, $3 and $5. Office No. 22 6th-av., N.Y. Consultation from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the hatter, at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, has invented several Summer styles which are perfectly beautiful and astonishingly cheap. He maintains his supremacy over all rivals by the excellence of his workmanship, the fineness of his materials, the lowness of his prices and the originality of his ideas.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—A. M. Vita, Mrs. Gray and servant, Miss Corson, Wm. Kendall, Philadelphia; A. F. Tift, Georgia; Miss Lyons, Mrs. Crowder, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. Matthews, 1 children and 2 servants, James S. Brandon, New-York; R. McDowell, Baltimore; Charles Carroll, J. B. Matthews, Miss Winton, Miss Van Schand and child, J. Van Schand, W. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Witthaus, Miss Witthaus, R. A. Witthaus, Jr., New-York; Mrs. H. C. Duncan, Miss Prentice and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Marquand and child, New-York; D. N. Botassac, New-Orleans; Mad. Dudan, N. Y.; Mrs. Dewer Scotta, G. M. Tibbits, G. Tibbits, Mrs. Neilson, New-Brunswick; John Irwin, Mobile; Mr. and Mrs. Houlgnat, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Tibbits, Miss S. N. Tibbits, Troy; T. H. Reakert, Philadelphia; J. Caundevia, Kingston; Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Laws, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. G. Grant and daughter, Miss L. Boles, Miss D. Oakley, A. S. Wentworth, New-York; Mrs. H. Cleveland, Miss N. T. Cleveland, Miss L. Easton, John Haigh, Jr., England; L. Gittings, Baltimore; Miss M. A. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. H. Foster, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. A. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bernard, Miss Rowe, Mr. Allen Clark, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Stickney and son, Hon. A. Randall, Washington; W. G. Grant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sargent and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Cushing, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Easton, New-York; Miss Oakley, New-York; Miss L. Craig, England; Rev. T. M. Wood, Cairo; Rev. N. C. Burt, D. D., A. Nachman, Baltimore; Mr. Dansinger, M. Hellman, New-Orleans; N. Gangines, F. Labanzen, Matanzas; W. B. Duncan, wife, 3 children and nurse, Miss Colany, maid, man servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mathews, three children and servant, Miss Lilly Mathews, New-York; J. N. Carpender, Jas. Neilson, New-Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. De Goner, three children and servant, Mrs. Labanzer, three children and two servants, Matanzas; C. B. Greenough, New-York; D. Pretts, New-Orleans; R. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farnam, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward, Masters T. A. Ward, Frank F. Ward, C. B. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gordon, Miss J. Rivera, Miss Whiting, Miss Gordon, J. J. Gregg, New-York; A. B. Griswold, New-Orleans; Robert Bayman, Madeira; Miss Walton, Cleveland; Geo. B. Welsh, Madeira; J. R. Whitney, South Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. J. Holmes, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Gregory and servant, Mr. W. Gale, New-York; A. Baumgarluar, Manchester.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Mary Donovan, Halifax; Mary L. Bevey, New-York; Mrs. A. Franklin and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ludoring, child, infant and servant, J. B. Purvis, Mobile; Wm. Hearson, Capt. M. Popham, and others in steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—A. Spaulding, P. Ramvell, J. Lamplaugh, F. Remda, R. J. Patecollo, Mrs. J. McMariotte and child, J. and V. Valley, Mrs. and Miss Valley and child, Gerald Visidio, Ant. Dario, F. Seuglio, Dablo Gonzalez, D. Cocuia Subriat, T. Schweder, D. Juan Sevaria.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 27.—*In steamship Iowa, from Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Eddison, Miss Dongli, R. W. Eddison, child and nurse, Mrs. Andried and child, E. Eddison, Dr. F. Eddison, A. N. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Dalesh and child, Mr. Hild, A. Taylor, E. L. Montague, M. H. Talcott, Miss E. Erben, Miss R. de Solms, Miss C. de Solms, J. J. de Solms and lady; J. H. Harbeck, G. Gilbert, Mrs. Jas. Irving and daughter, Mrs J. Irving and brother, Mrs. H. Bennett, Mrs. C. Bennett, Mrs. G. Higgins, Mrs. A. Savery, Master Irvine, Mrs. Morris, Miss Johnson, Miss Mathews, Mrs. B. L. Briggs, Mrs. M. L. Brooks, Mrs. E. Rhodes, Mrs. Lampley, Mrs. J. Acbbermann, Mr. Henck and lady and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. White, Master White, Miss Worth, Master Worth and maid servant, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Ford, Mr. Hoyte, W. J. Brittan, J. S. Abraham, J. L. Schmitts, S. Kaiser, T. Phelps, Mr. Lefeuvre, R. Adams, Mr. Blake, Mr. Rowe and brother, Mr. Pierce, M. Taylor, T. Stead, J. Steembach, H. Mass, Rev. G. Akehurst, A. Meyer, F. Messinger, G. Fresman, Capt. Stevenson, S. T. Kennedy, Mrs. Brittani, 2 children and servant, A. M. Cohen, J. Hfribecki, Miss F. Cohen, Miss J. Cohen, Miss M. Hfribecki, Miss M. Lockey, J. Ramsay, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Contencin and 3 children, Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mrs. Jordan and child, Mrs. L. Concencin and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Melville, Miss Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, J. A. H. Bisadon, J. T. Tailor, C. Burke, Mr. Durant, Dr. Ciemencan, Mrs. J. M. Anderson and daughter, W. Goshols, Capt. Kholostoff, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hanson, H. Groshols, W. W. Taylor, Mrs. Jackson, 2 children and infant, Miss Trotter, Miss Trotter, R. Redmond, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Haderman, E. Therckmann, W. Mathews, D. Forsyth, Mr. Maginnis, P. Massa, Hon. P. Backeneil, R. Perry, J. Nicholson, J. J. Brown, J. McLean, S. J. B. de Solmes, Mrs. Brittans, maid servant, J. Buckley, J. J. Dale, Mrs. Smith, R. G. Dale, Miss Smith, J. Mills, J. D. Wallace, Miss P. Nixon.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London, &c.*—D. Leavitt, wife, child and servant, Jas. Scott, Geo. Carter, R. Graham, lady, child and servant, R. Gresham, Mrs. J. D. Vale, Miss Lane, J. W. Colvin, Wm. C. Hart, M. C. Hamilton, H. Ames, W. J. S. Davids, F. A. Headley, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Falconer and lady, Mrs. Mellow.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba—E. F. Wallace, U. S. Consul; Miss C. Wallace, J. and R. Creig, F. Keyes, B. Hoffman, G. Hodges, T. B. Ross, J. Wood, Wm. Fannin, Mr. Gilbert, Pedro Auga, Chas. Cockill, R. Stewart, F. Duany, Dr. P. C. Hartmann, wife, 5 children and servant, F. Rierd, P. Radelet, A. E. Verderzan, J. M. Escoriaza, P. Cardona, Jose Rodriguez, F. Martinez, wife and 3 children, F. Repilado, P. Nigereada, P. L. Sirrens, Juan Herrara, E. C. Carinaldi, Mrs. E. and Miss M. Carinaldi, Fritz Voss.

In steamship Charles W. Lord, from Wilmington, N. C.—Ransom Clifford, Jacob Price, Wm. Purples, Robt. W. Rickets, Mrs. Rickets, Mrs. C. A. May, Benj. Richardson, Dennis Shea, J. A. Nichols, F. Myers, Miss Delia Morgan, Miss Bronson, Miss H. Garnet, Miss A. Bowker, J. F. Muchfield, E. O'Riley, Miss Louisa Small, Mrs. Jane Drayton, Mrs. E. Blovert and 2 children, Mrs. C. Turner and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 35	Moon rises	7 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 36	Gov. Island	8 25	Hell Gate	9 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rover, Langley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Virginia, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Trade Wind, Doane, Washington, D. C., N. T. Remsen; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Shatemuc, Soule, San Francisco; City of Liverpool, (Br.,) Hatfield, Quebec, Hewlett & Co.

Barks G. W. Horton, Packard, Portland, J. S. Ingraham; Old Dominion, (Han.,) Holfhusen, Bremen, A. E. Godeffrey; Ariel, (Br.,) Jackson, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; John Griffin, Strout, St. Mary's, Fla., J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Zebulon, (Br.,) Brady, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Suwanne, McCobb, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.; Adams, (Ital.,) Mancino, Glasgow, Slocovich & Smith; Enrico de Rosa, (Ital.,) Rosano, Bordeaux, Slocovich & Smith; Neuva Providenzia, (Ital.,) Manganero, Bordeaux, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Restless, (Br.,) Webber, Harbor Grace, G. F. Bulley; J. C. Chever, Deering, Taunton.

Sloop Nancy Ann, Young, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago June 19, via Nuevitas 21, with mdse. and passengers to Waydell & Co. Left at Nuevitas, arr. 18th, bark Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, from New-York; brigs Udola, Whitmore, do.; Sophie, Strout, from Gibara; Thomas Owen, Pettingill, from New-York; Kodiac, Yates, New-York; bark Sarah Hobart, Upton, for New-York 23d; Br. brig Ottawa, McKenzie. Sld. 15th, bark Pathfinder, Ellams, for New-York; 16th, bark Gen. Sherman, Russ, Philadelphia; 18th, brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, New-York; 20th, Br. brig Howard, Smith, do.; 21st, bark New Light, Brown, do.; brigs Nellie Antrim, Wallace, do.; Concord, Everett, do. The Am. bark Lone Star, Starr, was wrecked at the entrance to Neuvitas, with a cargo of coals from Cardiff; vessel and cargo a total loss.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool June 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 147 cabin passengers to E. Cunard. June 18, at 4:20 P. M., lat. 51 18, lon. 51 20, passed steamship City of Cork, bound E.; 21st, at noon, lat. 49 49, lon. 36 21, passed bark Alsia, bound E.; 22d, at 6 P. M., lat. 48 08, lon. 42 28, passed steamship Hibernia, bound E.; 25th, at 8 A. M., lat. 42 58, lon. 58 14, passed bark Conquest, bound W.; same day, at noon, lat. 41 31, lon. 39 25, passed ship Universe, bound W.

Steamship Charles W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with passengers and naval stores to C. Goodspeed. 25th, 12 miles N. E. of Lookout Shoals, passed schr. Early Bird, for Savannah; 26th, Cape Henry bearing W. 30 miles, spoke bark Jane Ross, of Pictou, N. S., from Sagua for Philadelphia.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billings, London June 10, via Havre 13th, with mdse. and 337 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. 19th, lat. 45 17, lon. 34 30, signalized steamship Propontis, bound E.; 25th, lat. 41 52, lon. 62 34, saw an Inman steamship, bound E.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana June 23, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Left steamships Corsica and Hendrik Hudson. The Morro Castle has six million cigars on freight, the largest quantity ever shipped to this port.

Ship Neuva Aurelia, (Span.,) Amengual, Havana via Key West 10 ds., in ballast to Rivera, Cordoza & Co.

Bark Parthian, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Osborne, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port, whaling bark Solon Shaw, condemned. Sld. same day, wh. bark Alto, on a cruise.

Bark Volant, Regan, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Benner & Brown. June 24, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with bark R. W. Griffiths, bound S.

Bark Herzog Ernst, (Brem.,) Peass, Rio Janeiro 34 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Brig Fartemato Parodi, (Ital.,) Sougobardo, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Cacique, (Brazil,) Cintra, Rio Grande 50 ds., with hides, &c., to John Bento & Co.

Brig Sea Breeze, (of Bucksport,) Richardson, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Andy, Baxter, Morehead City, N. C., 8 ds., with timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Pike, Porto Cabello 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett & Bliss. Left no vessels.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Halifax 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. Mifflin, ——, Orint. While beating through Hell Gate yesterday, carried away mainmast and main rigging.

Schr. Marietta, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Henry Leblanc, (of Clare, N. S.,) Robichau, Point Petre, Guadaloupe, 18 ds., with sugar to S. R. Raynal & Son.

Schr. E. S. Burton, Goldthwaite, Saco 6 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. G. Harton, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Talent, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Trade Wind, Emerson, Biddeford 4 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Roberts, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland, Me.

Schr. Georgiana, ——, Providence.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Porter, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Boston.

Schr. Wm. H. Miller, Randall, Portland, Me., spars.

Schr. E. Williams, Cornish, Boston, for Saugerties.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Boult, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Empress, Russell, Dartmouth.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Dennis.

Schr. S. A. Green, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Senator, Faulkin, with mdse.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Boston.

Schr. Samuel Silman, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. E. Davidson, Kelly, Lynn.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Harwich.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Boston.

Schr. S. W. Baldwin, Hall, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Carianna M., Hardy, Chatham.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Johnson, Hallowell, Me.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, Me.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. H. Manton, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. G. E. Conover, Endicott, Greenport.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

June 27—Steamships Scotia, Kangaroo, Palmyra and Columbia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Union, lately detained in the Lower Quarantine, came up to the City this morning, and went to her pier to discharge her cargo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 27.—Arr. steamers Norman, Philadelphia; Ramawha, New-York; brigs Let Her B, Guantanemo; Convert, Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; brig Clytie, Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

A. L. Putnam—wh. schr., of Provincetown, 18 ds. out, clean, June 22, lat. 32 41, lon. 80.

Edgar Cecil—bark, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, May 26, lat. 11 56, lon. 35 45.

Minnie Ada—schr., of New-Bedford, bound S., June 23, lat. 38 54, lon. 70 30.

Ocean—schr., hence for Martinique, June 15, lat. 20 10, lon. 58 05.

R. E. Baker—schr., from Jacksonville for New-York, June 22, lat. 32, lon. 78 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, May 3, ship Annie Decatur, dischg.; brig Alfred Hufal, ldg. for New-York; bark Speedwell Dixon, wtg.; bark Noon, dischg.; bark Eugenia Dennis, do.; ship Charles G. Baker, wtg.; and Br. bark Norwegian, repairing, bound around Cape Horn, and bark Edward Albro, wtg.

[PER JAVA.]

Arr. from New-York, Concezione, at Bordeaux; Ernst August, at Antwerp; Caroline, at Gravesend; Johannes, at Beachy Head; Miranda, at Hamburg; Adele, at Flushing.

Arr. from Wilmington, Wm. Tucker, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Constance, at Londonderry.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Lawrence, at Cadiz; Bolivian, at Liverpool; Sportsman, at Havre.

MEM.—Ships Sardis and Freeman Clark in the Mersey, outward bound, collided on the 10th. Both returned to dock.

Ladies & Gentlemen

OUT OF THE CITY,

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO

E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,

Importer and Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

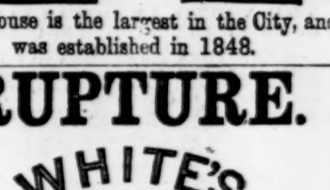
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S

AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

Public and private exhibitions should be selected early to be satisfactorily filled from our best goods. "Name" sufficient guarantee of the goods.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,

No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

GUN-POWDER.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER.
ORANGE DUCKING POWDER.
FOURTH OF JULY POWDER.
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER.
CANNON POWDER, U. S. Govt. Strength, for Salutes.
SMITH & RAND POWDER COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH SELF FASTENING BUTTONS

(GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 40c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,858. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON'S

DELICIOUS

AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.

This is the cream of all tooth powders, and is a perfect luxury. For refreshing the mouth, arresting decay and imparting a delightful fragrance it has no equal. This article when once used becomes essential to the toilet of every person of refinement. It is free from all deleterious ingredients—being made on scientific principles, by a dentist of thirty years' experience. It has been extensively used by children and adults for a quarter of a century. Manufactured at No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York. For sale by druggists. The trade supplied.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find Teas, Coffee, Fish, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 403. June 27, 1866.

71, 41, 67, 13, 74, 70, 54, 20, 44, 15, 72, 50, 61.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 404. June 27, 1866.

71, 44, 45, 55, 70, 69, 8, 39, 11, 62, 14, 65, 34, 42.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 303. June 27, 1866.

5, 30, 16, 46, 38, 49, 19, 11, 64, 32, 60, 7, 57.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 304, June 27, 1866.

3, 58, 11, 1, 12, 22, 78, 24, 66, 51, 60, 20, 43, 73.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

Price $30 in currency. Orders received.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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